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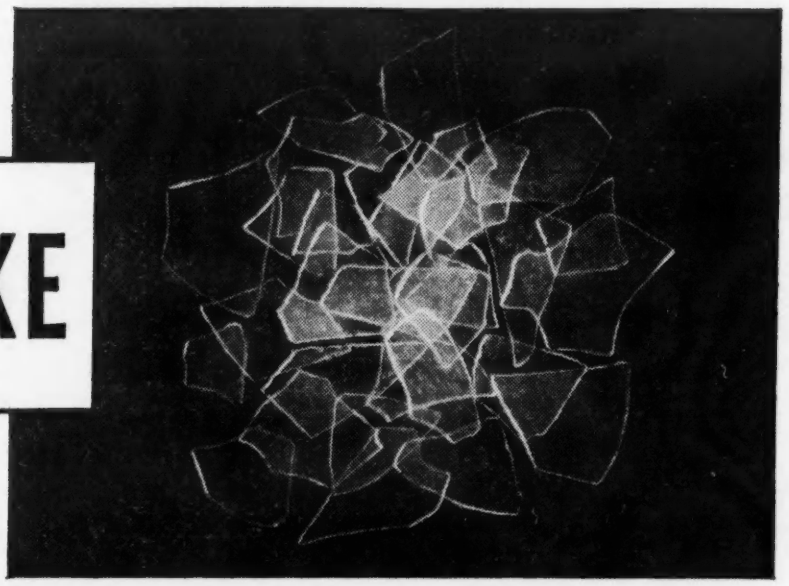

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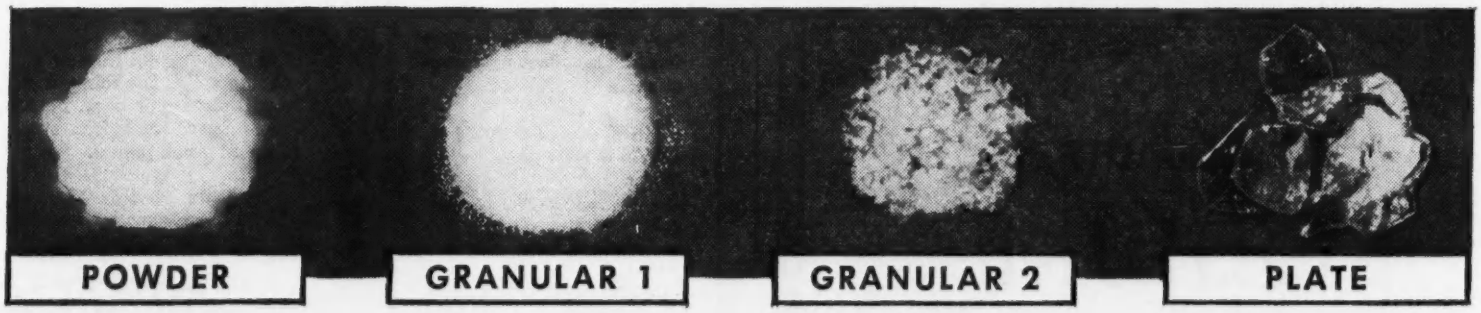

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Brownell Seeks Wider Antitrust Law Powers

Legislation that would substantially broaden the authority of the Department of Justice to gather evidence needed to support its case in suits brought under the antitrust laws was sent to congress last week by Attorney General Herbert Brownell with a request for its early introduction and consideration.

The bill is an outgrowth of the antitrust law study made by the Attorney General's national committee recently, and would enable the department to compel corporations, partnerships and associations to produce their books and records required in civil antitrust investigations prior to filing of a suit.

In submitting the legislation, Mr. Brownell pointed out that the department presently has no powers to obtain documents for examination in civil antitrust investigations in advance of filing a complaint. As a consequence, he said, the department must:

How Department Obtains Data

- Rely on those under investigation to voluntarily permit access to their records.
- File a civil complaint in a federal district court and then make use of the discovery processes under the federal rules of civil procedure.
- Initiate grand jury proceedings and use of the court's powers of subpoena to obtain documents, even though the department eventually may proceed only civilly.

The Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws described this procedure as "inadequate" and recommended that it be strengthened.

The proposed bill would provide for issuance by the Attorney General, or the assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division, of civil investigative demands whenever they have reason to believe that any person may be in pos-

—*Continued on page 45*

Olin Mathieson Aluminum Project Getting Tax Benefits

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has been issued a tax amortization certificate for a $74,000,000 primary aluminum plant capable of producing 60,000 tons of aluminum a year, the Office of Defense Mobilization stated last week.

The location of the plant and the percentage of costs certified for accelerated write-off will be announced later. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, predecessor of Olin Mathieson, originally applied in 1952 for a certificate covering a plant costing $123,000,000 and designed to produce 110,000 tons of aluminum per year. The percentage certified as eligible for accelerated amortization at that time was 85 percent.

Submerged Lands Bill Repeal Being Pressed

A group of senators under the leadership of Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois have introduced a joint resolution in the senate to repeal the submerged lands act of 1953, which was designed to settle the issue of ownership of the potentially valuable offshore lands of the coastal states.

The resolution (S. J. Res. 86), if enacted, would make all the submerged lands outside of inland waters and seaward from the low-water mark, subject to federal development under the outer continental shelf lands act. Under the submerged lands act, the federal government limited its ownership to the continental shelf lands seaward from the three-mile (three leagues in certain cases) mark.

Weeks, Flemming Protest Ban on Use of WOC Men

Restrictions against the employment of WOC (without compensation) personnel in top bureau jobs of the government which have been written into the defense production act extension bill, S. 2391, by the senate banking committee, were strongly protested last week by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Arthur Flemming, direcor of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The bill was scheduled to come up for passage in the senate July 7 but debate was postponed until the banking committee could hold another meeting to consider a matter in connection with the law brought up by the general accounting office. Meanwhile, it was also reported that an amendment was being prepared for submission to the senate that would soften the curb on WOC employees by permitting their employment in other than policy-making positions.

As the bill was reported to the senate, it imposed a ban on employment of WOC personnel either as heads or as acting heads of sections or divisions (OPD, 7/4/55). The agency chiefly affected would be the Business and Defense Services Administration, which has staffed fifteen of its twenty-five industry divisions, including the chemical and rubber division, with WOC directors.

Protesting the proposed restrictions, Secretary Weeks told the house banking committee that the senate committee had acted on the erroneous assumption that

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Chemical Sales for Balance of '55 Seen Maintaining First-Half Pace

Chemical sales during the rest of the year will move along at or close to the first-half pace, it was predicted last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration. If this trend is maintained, the agency added, it will result in a record peak for 1955 of over $22,000,000,000, or a 12 to 15 percent advance over the previous record year (1954).

The chemical forecast, contained in a mid-year survey of business by twenty-five BDSA industry divisions, is based, the agency said, on the extensive use of chemical products throughout the nation's industrial structure, particularly in synthetic fibers and plastics. Other factors bearing on the estimate, it was stated, are the continuing high level of industrial activity during the first six months of 1955 and the end of general business inventory liquidation.

BDSA saw the second-half picture for other allied industries as follows:—

Rubber—A new high record for domestic consumption of rubber was set during the first several months of 1955, and the total for this year is expected to attain 1,400,000 long tons compared with the previous high of 1,338,000 long tons in 1953. Consumption abroad is also getting a new record this year with the price of natural rubber well above that for synthetic rubber. Synthetic rubber production, now in private hands, is expected to operate at capacity through the year, meanwhile taking steps to expand future output.

Copper—In a prediction made prior to the strike, BDSA looked for fabricating operations to continue high gear, with copper consumption surpassing the last half of 1954 by about 20 percent, making 1955 about 25 percent above last year. Production of refined copper was expected to gain about 25 percent in the last six months over the same period in 1954, with a decline in imports cutting the copper supply to about 10 percent above the last half of 1954.

Against these pre-strike estimates, the agency said, must be reckoned these grim statistics:—At the mine level, the walkout is costing about 54,000 tons of copper monthly out of an average production of more than 90,000 tons. At the smelter level, the nation is losing about 100,000 tons a month, or some 80 percent of its production.

Aluminum—Shipments will set an all-time record of over 3,700,000,000 pounds, according to the outlook for the last six months. This is 500,000,000 pounds more than the industry had expected at the first of the year, and is 700,000,000 pounds more than was shipped in 1954. Military

—*Continued on page 66*

FDA Study Committee Suggests Four-Fold Boost in Agency Funds

A four-fold increase in current appropriations of the Food and Drug Administration, coupled with a broad program of education and information to industry and the public on the objectives and requirements of the food and drug laws, were recommended last week by the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration in its report to Secretary Oveta Clup Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The committee concluded that remedies in these two areas, together with fewer long, drawn-out legal actions and a better job of programming and planning of the agencies activities are basic to any hoped-for strengthening and improvement of the FDA. Out of these four basic recommendations, the committee developed 110 specific recommendations in summary form touching upon nearly as many phases of FDA work.

Among those of prime interest to OPD readers were the following having to do with chemical additives in foods, enforcement of the law on drugs, and certification:—

Additives—Pending adoption of "additives" legislation, FDA should foster optimum cooperation with and from manufacturers so that they will consult with FDA concerning the use of additives before such use; publicize its recommendations; and make its standards of "necessary and unavoidable" and "poisonous and deleterious" as realistic and flexible as possible. (A separate story on the committee's additives recommendations appears on page 5).

Drugs—Set up a task force of industry men to review procedures and methods to speed the processing of new-drug applications, and consider the creation of a committee similar to National Research Council committees to advise on complex problems in the field of new drugs. (A separate story will be found on page 5).

Certification—Consider taking steps to decertify antibiotics which have reached standards sufficiently satisfactory to warrant decerticifation, and establish technical criteria for administrative exemption of antibiotics which will be made known to producers for their guidance. (A separate story appears on page 4).

The report was the result of a study that has been under way since appointment of the committee last February by the secretary to appraise the work of the FDA in the light of its responsibilities and appropriations. G. Cullen Thomas, vice-president of General Mills, Inc., served as chairman of the committee. Other members were:—

Frank W. Abrams, former chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Miss Catherine Dennis, president, Amerncan Home Economics Association; Dr. Harry Dowling, professor of medicine, University of Illinois; Charles Wesley Dunn, president, Food Law Institute; Robert A. Hardt, vice-president, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.

Also, Dr. Leonard A. Maynard, director, School of Nutrition, Cornell University; Lee W. Minton, president, Glass Bottle Blowers Union, A. F. of L.; Mrs. Grace D. Nicholas, executive director, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Charles

—*Continued on page 40*

Chemical Fight on Customs Carried to Senate Committee

The chemical industry carried its fight against changes proposed by the administration in the valuation provisions of existing custom laws to the senate finance committee last week.

Gen. John Hildring, president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, testifying on behalf of the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturers Association and the Manufacturing Chemists Association, said that there can be no valid objections to true simplification of customs procedures as intended by H.R. 6040, but section 2 of the bill goes beyond these objectives.

The section proposes to abandon the present method of valuing foreign merchandise for customs purposes on the higher of either the foreign value or the export value and use only export value as the basis for computing duties. The change was under sharp attack from several industries prior to its approval in the house and during the hearings last week by the finance committee.

Gen. Hildring claimed that the bill will, by one stroke, bring about reduction in amounts of duty which, in some cases, would exceed the total amount of reduction in rate authorized under the recently passed H.R. 1. He added that the bill "would flatly constitute and result in across the board reductions in tariffs" and thus would contradict the President's pledge to reduce tariffs only on a selective and reciprocal basis.

Paint Dealers Charged With Restraining Trade

The Paint Dealers Institute of New York and five member associations in northern New Jersey and New York were charged last week by the Federal Trade Commission with conspiring to force paint manufacturers to sell only to recognized dealers in paint, wallpaper and allied products.

Also named in the complaint were certain members, principally former presidents of the Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America. Among these is the present executive vice-president, Irwin E. Douglas of St. Louis, Mo. The complaint charges respondents with having violated section 5 of the FTC act by conspiring since March, 1952, to restrain competition in the interstate sales and distribution of paint, wallpaper and allied lines and consequently surpressing competition in their resale at retail.

It further charges that the institute had been reactivated in order to present a "united front" of paint dealers in the New York-New Jersey region against paint manufacturers who sold "to retailers not recognized by the respondents at paint dealers."

The complaint alleged that at mass meetings, called by the institute, paint dealer members of the component associations had been urged to boycott cer-

—*Continued on page 58*

Hoover Unit's Health Ideas Offered in Senate Legislation

Sen. H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey introduced four bills in the senate last week to carry out parts of the Hoover commission recommendations on medical services in the federal government.

S. 2405 implements recommendation No. 1 and would create a Federal Advisory Council of Health in the executive office of the President; S. 2406 implements recommendations No. 6a, 7, 9 and 10 relating to the construction of hospitals for the Veterans Administration and for the hospitalization of veterans; S. 2407 implements recommendations No. 15, 16 and 17 relating to hospital and medical care for merchant seamen, etc. and S. 2408 implements recommendation 23 which calls for establishment of a national library of medicine.

House Votes Oil Compact For Four Additional Years

The house last week gave its approval to a four-year extension of the interstate oil compact. However, because of an amendment to the extension resolution, S. J. Res. 38, it had to go back to the senate for final clearance.

The amendment modified the language of the resolution requiring the Attorney General to report on operation of the compact. The senate version required an annual report as to whether the activities of the states (1) have remained within the purpose of the compact and (2) have resulted in the stabilizing or fixing of prices of oil or gas.

The house amendment changed this to require an annual report from the Attorney General simply as to whether or not the activities of the states have been consistent with the purposes of the compact.

Silver Act Hearings Today

Public hearings have been scheduled to start today before a subcommittee of the senate banking committee on S. 1427, to repeal the silver purchase act.

Antibiotic Certification Policy Changes Asked

The Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration last week recommended a modification of FDA policies on certification of antibiotics to permit a decertification of those drugs which have reached standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity which are sufficiently satisfactory to warrant decertification.

The committee also said that it would be desirable for the FDA to establish technical criteria for the administrative exemption of antibiotics and antibiotic dosage forms and that these criteria be made known officially to producers of antibiotics for their guidance and for maximum protection of the public.

With regard to insulin and coaltar colors, the committee felt that certification should be continued, but suggested that the FDA research program regarding certified dyes be reviewed by a committee of scientists from research universities and industry to determine whether the work being done is in the interest of the consuming public.

Certification Since Its Inception

The report noted that since the inception of the antibiotic certification program until January 1, 1955, 271 companies have used the services. During this period 136,389 batches representing approximately 7,800,000,000 daily doses of these antibiotics have been examined. Of the batches examined during this period 635 failed to comply with the standards established and were rejected. An additional 370 batches were withdrawn by the companies involved before rejecion.

The approximate average cost for examining each batch received was $42, or $0.0007 for each usual daily dose. The minimum and maximum fees for examining each batch ranged from $12 to $150.

The committee observed that the personel engaged in the certification and inspection services appear to be well trained, and the facilities and equipment are adequate and suitable. Also, the report said, the certification and inspection

—Continued on page 67

Wyeth Vaccine Is Released; Research Spurred by PHS

The Public Health Service released 300,000 doses of Salk polio vaccine July 8 which were in production at Wyeth Laboratories Inc., Philadelphia, when the program was halted June 6. The vaccine will be released to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

At the same time, the agency announced that a new research program has been undertaken to discover knowledge that can be put to immediate use to improve production and testing of the vaccine, and that PHS scientists will be stationed at each of the six producers' plants to facilitate the exchange of information between government and industry.

Another development in the vaccine situation was approved by a subcommittee of the interstate commerce committee of the Priest bill, H.R. 7126, providing for the government to finance distribution of the vaccine under certain conditions. The full committee will meet July 12 to report the bill for passage.

Sharples Made Operating Unit of Pennsalt Chemicals

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., was dissolved as a corporation July 1 and became an operating division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, president William P. Drake has announced.

Sharples was acquired by Pennsalt through an exchange of stock in 1951. Operating plants in Wyandotte, Mich., and Houston, Tex., it produces a wide variety of organic chemicals for the rubber, petroleum, pharmaceutical, mining, chemical, surface coating and natural gas industries. Its operations will continue without change under the direction of Lee H. Clark, general manager.

Other major components of the Pennsalt organization are the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington and the Pennsalt International Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiaries; and the industrial chemicals, chemical specialties and I. P. Thomas divisions.

Allied Picks Finance Group

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has appointed a finance committee consisting of Eugene Meyer, chairman, Henry M. Minton and C. W. Nichols. F. J. Emmerich, president of the company, and James Sheridan, treasurer, are ex-officio members.

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Air Pollution Funds Voted; Legislation Sent to President

Congressional action was completed last week on S. 928, providing funds to the public health service for a broad program of research and cooperation with states and industries on the problem of air pollution. The bill is now before the President for his signature.

In its final form the bill carries the changes made by the house interstate commerce committee. In reporting the measure, the committee increased the funds for research from $3,000,000 a year for five years to $5,000,000 a year for five years. The committee also eliminated a senate provision for a special advisory commission and left the job of coordinating federal work in this field to an interdepartmental committee of the agency dealing with the problem.

Another important change made by the house was to broaden the scope of the program to provide aid to private industry. The senate bill limited the public health service to dealings with state agencies and educational institutions, but the house committee changed it to make it possible to make grants and give technical help to private institutions and agencies and to industrial groups.

Polyvinyl Resin Unit Starting

National Starch Products, Inc., has announced that its second polyvinyl resin plant will start operation in Meredosia, Ill., this month. The prime function of the new plant will be to produce polyvinyl emulsion, but it will also manufacture adhesives containing large proportions of vinyl emulsions for the company's national adhesives division.

Harshaw Purchases United Wallpaper Pigment Division

Harshaw Chemical Company, through its Zinsser & Co., has purchased the pigment color division of United Wallpaper, Inc., and will move the manufacturing and laboratory facilities from Aurora, Ill., to the Zinsser plant at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., on or about September 1. United's line of organic and oxide pigment dispersions will continue to be sold under the brand name "Auraspers Colors" through the agent currently serving the domestic market.

John W. Close, manager of United's pigment color operations, will join the Harshaw organization to manage the sale of dispersed colors. He will headquarter at Harshaw's sales office and warehouse in Chicago. Dr. John F. Birmingham will join the Zinsser staff at Hastings-on-Hudson, where he will devote his time to research and development, as will Dr. Lyle S. Pratt, recently retained by Harshaw in a consulting capacity.

Lakeside Labs Synthesizing Its Own Organic Compounds

Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., is now synthesizing its own organic compounds, it was disclosed last week by William H. Mohaupt, assistant vice-president.

The decision to bring this stage of production into the company's own plant was first made with the development of a series of piperidol drugs, Mr. Mohaupt said. The development and manufacture of these drugs have necessitated the purchase and installation of process equipment such as high pressure hydrogenation equipment and high vacuum stills, which are now in operation.

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Price Index Gains Ground

The overall OPD price index last week edged forward, moving up 0.02 point to stand at 106.78.

Metal and metal salts were active during the week. Mercury continued weak, reaching new lows for 1955. Platinum metal was higher, and nominal. As a result of recent increases in zinc metal, two grades of zinc sulfate were raised by producers. Copper cyanide was higher, partly owing to increased copper scrap prices. The copper strike tied up nearly every producer in this country except one, and it was estimated that at the mine level, the current dispute is costing about 54,000 tons per month, and at the smelter level, about 100,000 tons per month.

While trading in oils and fats last week lacked volume and was restricted to nearby needs, the market remained on a steady basis. Cottonseed and corn oils were quiet and unchanged. Soybean was unsettled and closed steady. Tallow and greases continued firm, despite limited business. Domestic inquiry was moderate but later bids were not accepted. Offerings also were light and closely held. Export inquiry was fair, with actual business light and spotty. Drying oils continued in a firm position. Linseed oil was advanced for nearby delivery as a result of the strong flaxseed market and limited stocks. Futures were unchanged.

The drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals market was quiet on spot. The recent change in silver bullion prices did not affect quotations on the salts. Synthetic vitamins appeared to be moving at seasonally fair levels. Antibiotics were off, also following a seasonal trend. The coaltar section reported an increase in crude 74-degree naphthalene. Tar acids enjoyed strong demand. The call for cresols and cresylic acid kept a few fractions in short supply. Demand for many intermediates has been holding up well.

Sandalwood oil prices were raised 50 cents per pound and the prospects were that the market might go higher, according to the essential oil, aromatics and flavorings report. It was reported that government regulations at the origin have placed limitations on the number of sandalwood logs which could be exported for conversion into the oil. It was stated that another sale of logs might be held in the not too distant future, but for the present, the market should remain tight and high priced. The seeds and spices market was quiet as consumers continued to buy mostly on a hand-to-mouth basis. The most noteworthy development in this market was the rise in red pepper and the decline in Jamaican pimento. Pimento prices have been see-sawing up and down for the past several weeks. Roumanian and Yugoslavian coriander seed were higher.

The agricultural chemicals group reported advanced quotations for dried blood and tankage, both in Chicago, and reductions for fishmeal and fishscrap. There was no price activity reported among industrial organics. Demand remained very active for many products, with most sources looking for a continued good sales rate. Egg albumin flake, powder and yolk were advanced in the textile and leather chemicals group, as was potato starch. Petroleum derivatives were steady. The protective coatings market noted a good rate of demand for most materials. A strong tone in shellac was seen.

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton (51).
Copper cyanide, 2.3c. per lb. (37).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (72).
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb. (62).
Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb. (62).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (72).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Linseed, ½c. per lb. (72).
Menhaden, crude, Gulf, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Oiticica, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (72).
Sandalwood, 50c. per lb. (72).
Tung, ¾c. per lb. (72).
Pepper, red, Japanese hontaka, 2c. per lb. (62).
Turkish, 2c. per lb. (62).
Platinum, metal, $3 per oz. (37).
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (62).
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton (51).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (72).
Zinc sulfate, 25½ percent, 15c. per 100 lbs. (37).
36 percent, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 1c. per lb. (43).
powd., 1c. per lb. (43).
Yolk, 2c. per lb. (43).
Fishmeal, $4.75 per ton (51).
Fishscrap, $2.50 per ton (51).
Laurel leaves, Greek, ½c. per lb. (62).
Mercury, $3 per flask (37).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb. (62).
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. (72).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (72).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 3c. per lb. (62).
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb. (43).
Tin, ½c. per lb. (37).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 75c. per lb. (62).
Mexican, cuts, 50c. per lb. (62).
whole, $1 per lb. (62).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 8, 1955	July 1, 1955	July 9, 1954
106.78	**106.76**	**106.53**

Acetylene Use in 1954 Climbs, BDSA Reports

US consumption of acetylene in 1954 amounted to 8,800,000,000 cubic feet, a 12 percent advance over previous peak usage in 1953, according to a special survey in the June chemical and rubber industry report issued last week by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

A capacity increase of 10 percent in 1955 over that of the 1954 level, is expected to raise total annual rated acetylene-producing capacity to 15,800,000,000 cubic feet. The ratio of production to capacity, which rose from 60 percent in 1949 to 66 percent in 1950, fell off materially in 1953 and 1954 largely as a result of extensive additions to capacity in the 1952-54 period. In 1954, production represented only 49 percent of capacity.

Shifts in end-use patterns also were quite marked. Acetylene used for acetaldehyde, acetic acid and vinyl acetate and their derivatives dropped from 17 percent of total acetylene consumed in 1949 to 2 percent in 1954. This was due to a switch from acetylene to cracked petroleum hydrocarbons as the raw material for acetic acid and some vinyl derivatives, although a slight increase in acetylene demand for the vinyl and vinylidine chlorides was evident in 1954. Illumination as an end-use for acetylene all but disappeared from the picture. Metal welding, cutting and billet scarfing, which accounted for 33 percent of total acetylene consumed in 1949, increased in importance to 57 percent in 1953, then decreased to 46 percent in 1954.

The study is based on data submitted by calcium carbide producers and noncarbide acetylene producers in a special survey conducted by the chemical and rubber division, covering the years 1953 and 1954.

Acetylene capacity, production and consumption by use during 1954 as com-

—*Continued on page 64*

Pentaerythritol Project Is Planned by Hercules

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced plans to start immediate construction of a new plant for the production of pentaerythritol (PE), representing a total investment of approximately $6,000,000. Completion of this plant, scheduled for late next year, will make Hercules the world's largest producer of PE, doubling the company's present annual capacity, the firm said.

Located in the midwest, on the site of an existing Hercules anhydrous ammonia plant at Louisiana, Mo., the facility will have an annual production of 24,000,000 pounds of PE and 100,000,000 pounds of formaldehyde. Anhydrous ammonia will continue to be produced at the plant at the current rate of 40,000 tons a year, for agricultural and industrial users.

Phosphorus Pentasulfide Now Being Marketed by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., is now offering phosphorus pentasulfide. New manufacturing facilities using a special process have been completed at the company's Monsanto, Ill., plant for the production of this highly reactive intermediate.

Principal users are manufacturers of thiophosphates for oil and grease additives, ore flotation agents, insecticides and other chemicals. It also can be used as an intermediate in a variety of organic syntheses. Marketed as a greenish yellow granular powder, the material is packed in 150 and 325 pound drums. It can also be made available in solid form.

Calspray Builds Laboratory For Bio-Screening Research

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., has announced the construction of a new bio-screening laboratory in Richmond. Present plans for the new laboratory call for the complete remodeling of an old building located at Standard of California's Richmond refinery. When remodeled, the building will house the rooms for raising experimental insect and animal colonies as well as completely equipped laboratories for testing new materials on these insects and animals. A new greenhouse is being built adjacent to the building in which the plants necessary for testing new insecticides and fungicides will be grown. Present plans call for the lab to be in operation at about the end of the month.

Nat'l Petro-Chemicals Mgr.

John W. Nixon has been appointed plant manager for the National Petro-Chemicals Corporation operation at Tuscola, Ill. Mr. Nixon has been chief engineer at the plant since 1952, when he was first employed by Petro. His previous experience includes eighteen years with an oil company as assistant chief engineer and construction superintendent.

Paraffin Development Told By Diamond Chlorinated Unit

Development of a new, high viscosity, liquid chlorinated paraffin with 50 percent chlorine content has been announced by the chlorinated products division of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The product, known as "Chlorowax 50," provides a new standard of color and heat stability for chlorinated paraffin materials of this chlorine content, Diamond said. A viscosity of 125 poises and a chlorine content 25 percent higher than is available in normal 40 percent liquid chlorinated paraffins are said by the manufacturer also to make "Chlorowax 50" suitable for plastics and paints as a flame retardant liquid plasticizer.

British Petroleum to Erect Ethylene, Ethanol Facilities

Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation has announced receipt of a contract from British Petroleum Chemicals Ltd., for the design and construction of ethylene, ethanol and tetramer units at Grangemouth, Scotland. These new units are an expansion of the company's original petrochemical plant completed in 1951.

Sulfuric Acid Plant Slated

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., is planning to build a 100-ton sulfuric acid plant at Tuscaloosa, Ala., at a cost of about $800,000. Construction is expected to get under way within two months, with completion scheduled for next March 1. Production of the new facility will be entirely captive.

Drug Law Administration Faulty on Several Counts

Administration of the drugs sections of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act by the Food and Drug Administration last week was found to be faulty in a number of respects, some stemming from inadequate funds and lack of personnel, and some from improper policies and procedures, by the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration.

The committee complained particularly about administration of the new-drugs section of the law which has resulted in long delays and the building up of a large backlog of applications for new-drug approvals. Time is a matter of much importance in passing on new-drug applications, it was stated, because of the advantages in terms of competition, prestige, capitalization of investment, etc., that accrue to the applicant upon approval of the drug.

Time Lag Is Major Complaint

It was estimated that 90 percent of the complaints received by FDA relative to the processing of new-drug applications are concerned with the time involved in getting the FDA to act.

Among the observations made in the committee's report on drug law enforcement were these:—

- The manpower available for assignment to drug and device programs appears to be well below the minimum required for the workload.
- Current drug and device enforcement programs appear to represent minimum, or less than minimum, coverage of the field.
- The research and investigatory programs of the FDA are handicapped in their efforts to keep pace with the advancement of scientific and technical knowledge, due to lack of funds.
- There is urgent need to develop new and better methods of evaluating the effectiveness of drug programs.

The following conclusions and recommendations on the drugs enforcement phase of the committee's study were contained in the report:—

1. Additional funds should be appropriated and additional manpower should be assigned to drug and device programs in order to achieve an adequate coverage of the industry and to support the recommendations which follow. Modern labora-

—*Continued on page 56*

Wyandotte Eastern Sales Managership to Thompson

M. A. Thompson has been made eastern sales manager for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation's Michigan Alkali Division. Mr. Thompson, who will manage the New York office joined the company in 1943. Recently he has been manager of field sales for the corporation.

By the move, Mr. Thompson becomes responsible for sales in Wyandotte's largest district office. He will supervise all sales activities in eastern New York, New England, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, and eastern Pennsylvania, as well as the newly-expanded export department.

FDA Is Urged to Ease Its Curbs on Additives

Relaxation of current restrictions by the Food and Drug Administration against the use of chemical additives in foods where consistent with "practical health and major economic considerations" was recommended last week by the report of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration.

The committee took note of the fact that legislative moves are under way for establishing legal standards for new food additives, but urged that pending adoption of such a bill the agency set up a system whereby manufacturers may consult with FDA on the additives prior to their use. FDA recommendations should then be given the widest publicity. Text of the committee's recommendations reads as follows:—

Recommendations of Committee

"Pending the adoption of the proposed amendment providing for the establishment of legal standards for new chemicals in foods in cooperation with manufacturers themselves, it is recommended that the FDA improve its program on chemical additives by:—

"Fostering optimum cooperation with and from manufacturers so that they will consult with FDA concerning the use of additives before such use.

"Publicizing to the industry its recommendations on additives and their use.

"Making its standards of 'necessary and unavoidable' and 'poisonous and deleterious' as realistic and flexable as is consistent with practical health and major economic considerations.

"Concentrating its inspections for additive use on those segments of the food and food chemical industries which have not established an unwavering policy of integrity and responsibility."

In support of its recommendations, the committee pointed out that FDA responsibility on the subject of chemical additives is described under section 402(a)(2) and 406 of the food, drug and cosmetic act, wherein it is required to preclude the use of any unnecessary and avoidable poisonous or deleterious substances in food. The report commented:—

Why Additives Are Used

"Chemical additives involve all of those substances not natural to a food in its basic or purest state which are used by manufacturers to affect the normal characteristics of the food. Several years ago, informed sources estimated that such substances in regular usage numbered in the hundreds. These materials are generally, but not always, used for desirable or healthful ends, such as preserving of nutritive values, prevention of spoilage or decay, improvement of appearance, promotion of softness, tenderness or flavor, etc.

"In other, and rarer instances, the substance may be used solely for the purpose of disguising the inferior quality of

—*Continued on page 70*

Dr. Rueckel Is Named V. P., Manager of Koppers Division

Dr. Walter C. Rueckel, vice-president of the Henry J. Kaiser Company, Oakland, Calif., for the past four years, has been elected vice-president and general manager, engineering and construction division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Rueckel, who left Koppers in 1951 to take over the post with Kaiser, now returns to Koppers to fill the vacancy created by the death of George M. Carvlin. Pending Dr. Rueckel's arrival in Pittsburgh within thirty days, Henry A. Denny, vice-president, will be acting manager of the division.

Tetracycline Process Patent Is Received by Bristol Labs

Frederick N. Schwartz, president of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has announced that the company has obtained its first process patent from the Patent Office, disclosing a unique direct fermentation process for the production of tetracycline.

The patent, which contains thirteen claims for "the production of tetracycline and substituted tetracyclines," was applied for on March 3, 1954, by Alexander Gourevitch and Joseph Lein, of

—*Continued on page 79*

Nopco Buys Griffin Chemical

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has acquired the assets of Griffin Chemical Company, San Francisco, in its initial step of planned expansion by acquisition on the Pacific Coast, the company stated last week.

Intermediates Output Off Last Year; Surfactants, Pesticides Make Strides

Total US output of cyclic intermediates dropped off slightly last year while production of both surface-active agents as well as pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals in 1954 were higher, according to the Tariff Commission.

Production of all cyclic intermediates in 1954 was 4,614,000,000 pounds, or 2 percent less than the record output of 4,699,000,000 pounds reported in 1953. About two-thirds of the 1954 output was consumed by the producing concerns in further manufacture and the remainder was sold. Surfactants output last year amounted to 1,026,000,000 pounds, an increase of 11 percent over the 922,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. Pesticides production in 1954 totaled 419,000,000 pounds, a gain of 18 percent over the 356,000,000 pounds reported for the previous year.

Sales Figures for 1954

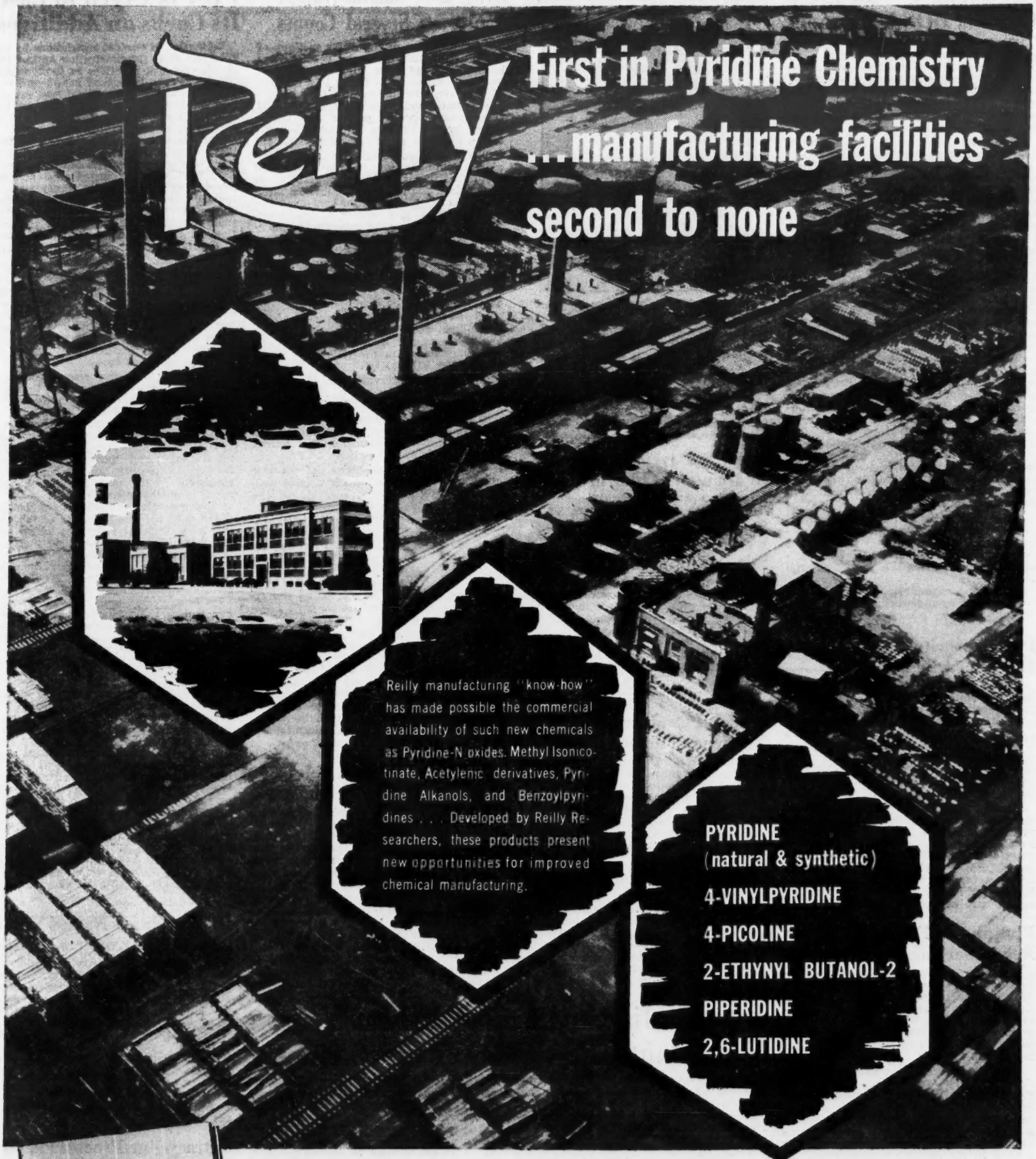
Sales of cyclic intermediates last year amounted to 1,793,000,000 pounds, valued at $320,000,000, compared with 1,874,000,000 pounds, valued at $341,000,000, in 1953. Sales of surface-active agents in 1954 totaled 913,000,000 pounds, valued at $196,000,000 compared with 732,000,000 pounds, valued at $145,000,000, in 1953. Pesticide sales last year were 336,000,000 pounds, valued at $124,000,000, compared with 334,000,000 pounds, valued at $119,000,000, in 1953.

The output of many individual intermediates was greater in 1954 than in 1953. In 1954, the output of dodecylbenzene, used chiefly in the manufacture of surface-active agents, was 358,000,000 pounds, or 21 percent greater than the 297,000,000 pounds produced in 1953; the production of phthalic anhydride, used chiefly in the manufacture of alkyd resins and phthalate esters, was 254,000,000 pounds, or 12 percent greater than the 227,000,000 pounds produced in 1953; and the output of phenol, used chiefly in the manufacture of phenolic resins, was 418,000,000 pounds, or 9 percent greater than the 382,000,000 pounds produced in 1953.

Intermediates Showing Declines

On the other hand, the production of a sizable number of important intermediates was smaller in 1954 than in 1953:—Cyclohexane output decreased 27 percent; nitrobenzene, 17 percent; refined naphthalene, 15 percent; aniline, 14 percent, and p-dichlorobenzene and styrene, each 12 percent. Statistics are given also for

—*Continued on page 71*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Association Meetings

This Week

Society of the Chemical Industry, annual meeting, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, July 11-16.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 26-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., September 11-14.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, August 23.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Soybean Processors Association, American Soybean Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association monthly luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

American Cyanamid Reports Chemical Chief's Retirement

Dr. Norman A. Shepard has retired from his post as chemical director of American Cyanamid Company, New York, the company has announced. During his forty-two-year career in the chemical industry, he became widely known in industrial, governmental and academic circles.

Dr. Shepard began his career in 1913 as an instructor in chemistry at Yale University, became assistant professor four years later, and in 1919 joined Firestone Tire & Rubber Company as director of organic chemical research. In 1925 he was named director of chemical research. He became associated with Cyanamid in 1936 as director of technical service and was named to his most recent post in 1941.

Devoe Licenses Resin Patent

Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky., has signed a patent license agreement with the Royal Dutch Shell Group, granting international rights to Devoe's epoxy resin patents, it was announced last week by J. C. Knochel, president of Devoe.

Drug Law Organization To Meet in Philadelphia

Top officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will open the annual meeting of the food, drug and cosmetic law division of the American Bar Association in Philadelphia on August 23 with an official discussion of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. Participating in the discussion will be Bradshaw Mintener, assistant secretary of HEW, George P. Larrick, commissioner of food and drugs for HEW, and William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel of HEW.

The morning session will also include an official discussion of Canadian food and drug acts by C. A. Morrell, director of the food and drug directorate in the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare. An official discussion of the federal narcotic law will be presented by Harry J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics.

Meat Law Discussion

The morning session will close with an official discussion of the federal meat inspection law by A. R. Miller, chief of the meat inspection branch of the agricultural research service of the Department of Agriculture.

The afternoon session will begin with an address by G. Cullen Thomas, vice-president of General Mills, Inc., and chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration. A paper by H. Gregory Thomas, president of Chanel, Inc., will cover the subject "Cosmetic Law of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act." Michael F. Markel will present a paper on "Hale and Miller Amendments of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act."

The final papers of the afternoon session will be presented by Irving H. Jurow, general counsel of Schering Corporation, on "Drug Law of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act." and Benjamin F. Stapleton on "State Food and Drug Laws." There will be a floor discussion prior to adjournment.

Oil Companies' Investments Smashed Records Last Year

Laying the groundwork for continued growth, American oil companies last year invested a record-breaking $6,400,000,000 in the United States and foreign countries, according to the annual survey of the petroleum industry released today by the Chase Manhattan Bank. In the post-war years 1946 through 1954, thirty-five representative companies covered by the study have made capital expenditures of $23,600,000,000 for domestic and foreign facilities.

Frederick G. Coqueron, Chase Manhattan petroleum analyst who prepared the forty-page analysis, pointed out that the major portion of last year's investment by American companies was for the purpose of increasing crude oil production, with only 35 percent allotted for refining and other facilities.

The Chase Manhattan study reviews the petroleum industry on a national and world-wide basis as well as giving a detailed analysis of the combined activities of thirty-five leading US oil companies. These companies last year produced about 58 percent and processed about 66 percent of the free world's supply of crude oil. Their domestic net output represented 54 percent of all US production and they processed more than 85 percent of the total US refinery crude throughout.

An all-time high both in earnings and dividend payments was the background for last year's record capital investments. The net income of the thirty-five companies studied was $2,319,000, an increase of 1.4 percent over 1953. A slight decrease in earnings from domestic operations was more than offset by increased foreign operations which resulted from greater consumption abroad and continued high rate of crude production in the Middle East countries.

Military Petroleum Board Membership Increased by 3

Acting Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis has announced that the membership on the Military Petroleum Advisory Board has been increased from twenty-four to twenty-seven members to obtain the experience and advice of the gas industry on matters relating to national security and defense under consideration by the board.

The new members are Grove Lawrence, vice-president, Southern California Gas Company, Los Angeles; A. W. Lundstrum, president, Ohio Fuel Gas Company, Columbus, Ohio, and John F. Merriam, president, Northern Natural Gas Company, Omaha, Neb.

Glidden Branch Executive

W. G. Wickman has been appointed assistant director of branches for Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Formerly manager of Glidden's Indianapolis, Ind., branch, Mr. Wickham succeeds R. H. Stephens, recently advanced to the post of trade sales manager for Glidden's central region, headquartered at Cleveland. Mr. Wickham will assist J. H. Lathe, jr., branch operations manager.

Warner-Lambert Will Build Headquarters in New Jersey

Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, parent firm of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, has announced that it will build a new main headquarters in Morris Plains, N. J., to house all administrative offices of the firm. The clearing of the site will begin in August and construction in September.

At the same time, Warner-Lambert reported progress on other new building plans and projects, in Pennsylvania, Cuba and England, and announced that construction is ahead of schedule on Warner-Chilcott's new research building in Morris Plains. The new Warner-Lambert headquarters building will contain 87,000 square feet of space, which includes an allowance for future needs. It will cost about $2,000,000. Chief engineer S. R. Hamby estimates that the building will be completed in the late spring of 1956.

Flocculating Agent Offered By B. F. Goodrich Chemical

Development of a synthetic resin flocculating agent for use in disposal or discovery operations involving clarification, sedimentation, or filtration has been announced by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, a division of B. F. Goodrich Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Called "Good-rite K-720," the material improves the degree and rate of sedimentation and at the same time improves the filtration rate characteristics of dispersed solids, the makers reported. In filtration, flocculation with "Good-rite K-720" forms reduced pressure drop and increased a more porous filter cake with resultant through-put, with efficient washing of the filter cake more easily accomplished, according to the company.

Treatment with one-hundredth of a pound of "Good-rite K-720" per ton of dispersed solids normally is sufficient, it was stated. The resin is also available as a 20 percent water solution identified as "Good-rite K-720s."

Chemical Engineers to Hold Atom Symposium at Meeting

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers has announced that one of the highlights of its annual meeting, scheduled for September 26 through 28 at Lake Placid, N. Y., will be a symposium on "Atoms for Profit," to be presided over by Dr. W. Kenneth Davis of the Atomic Energy Commission. Another feature of the convention will be a symposium on "Growth of the Oil and Chemical Industry by Integration," presided over by F. W. Simpson, president of Petroleum Chemicals, Inc. The overall theme of the convention is "Chemical Engineer Meets Top Management."

Plastics Show in New York

The seventh National Plastics Exposition will be held June 11-15, 1956, at the new Coliseum in New York. This will be the first time in eight years that this industry sponsored exposition, presented by the Society of the Plastics Industry, has been held in New York.

Chemical Industry Has Small Labor Turnover

Separations from the payroll in the chemical and allied products industry amounted to 1.6 per 100 employees in 1954, which was less than half the separate rate of 3.5 for all manufacturing, according to the June chemical and rubber industry report issued last week by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Over the six-year period 1949-54, chemical payroll separations maintained about this same relationship to the all manufacturing rate, although both showed generally similar trend lines. Chemical separations, however, indicated less year-to-year variation.

Large-Scale Automation Cited

This relatively greater stability in the chemical payroll separation rate is primarily attributable to the larger scale of automation in that industry as compared with most other manufacturing activities, BDSA said. In such large-scale automation, the number of production workers tends to remain more or less fixed despite changes in output or in the degree of capacity used.

In other words, depending on the type and extent of automation involved, output can be increased within certain limits without an increase in the number of workers. Conversely, the same number of workers are necessary at lower production levels unless an entire "unit" can be shut down. Relatively less labor turnover is the result, although other factors such as comparative wage rates, hours, and working conditions are equally important.

Generally speaking, the agency continued, the quit rate, the major part of separations during periods of maximum output, tends to vary more or less directly with the rate of industrial activity. By the same token, the layoff rate varies inversely with such activity. The layoff rate in 1954 was one-sixth greater than the number of quits in the chemical industry as compared with almost three-fourths greater in all manufacturing. During the 1950-53 period, however, layoffs were about half the quit rate for both the chemical segment and the all manufacturing group.

Accessions to Chemical Payrolls

Accessions to chemical payrolls per 100 employees were also about half the all manufacturing accession rate each year from 1949 through 1954. Primarily, the same explanation holds here for accessions as for separations, BDSA said. The more stable nature of employment in industries using automatic equipment accounts not only for a lower level of turnover, but relatively smaller variation therein.

Management Ass'n Sponsors Packaging Clinic This Month

The American Management Association will sponsor a packaging clinic on "How to Control Underfill and Excessive Overfill on Powder, Liquid and Cream Package Filling Equipment," at the Sheraton-Astor hotel, New York, July 26 through 28.

During the opening day the following papers will be presented:—"The Effect on Filling Procedures of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act," by Sumner C. Rowe, of the physical and mathematical methods branch of the food division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; "State Regulatory Control of Prepackaged Commodities," by John P. McBride, director of standards and necessities of life of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries; "What Are Our Problems in Package Fill Variations?" by John A. Warren, technical advisor of the packaging division of the American Management Association, and "How to Develop a Statistical Quality Control Program for Evaluating the Performance of Packaging Fill Lines," by Frances X. Donohue, head of the quality control department of Nestle Company.

These papers will be followed by a panel discussion on "Case Histories of

—Continued on page 69

Western Phosphates Names Lentz as Its General Manager

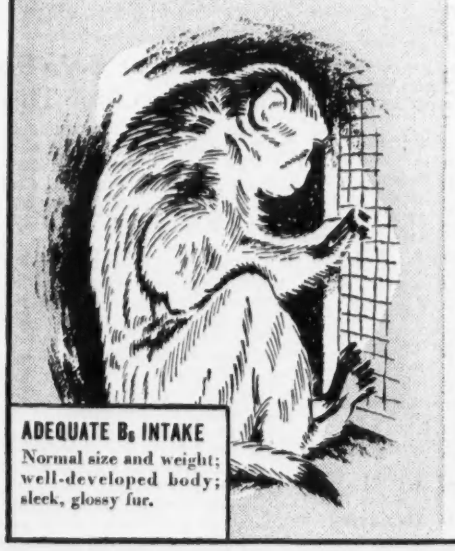
The appointment of Elwood I. Lentz as general manager of Western Phosphates, Inc., Garfield, Utah, was announced last week. Mr. Lentz had been vice-president and plant manager since the founding of the company in 1952. Prior to that time he had been associated with Stauffer Chemical Company. Western Phosphates is owned by Kennecott Copper Corporation, American Smelting & Refining Company and Stauffer.

The rediscovery of VITAMIN B_6

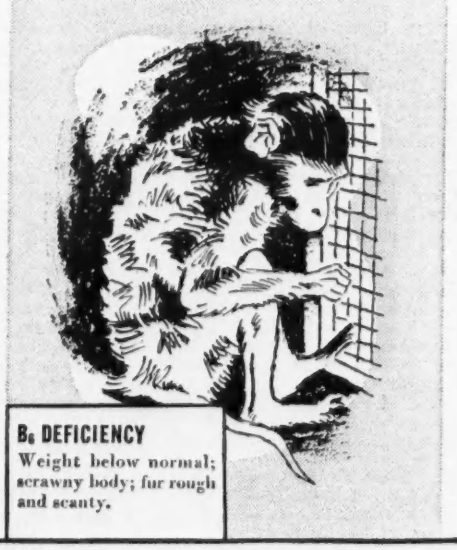
Recent studies demonstrate the essential need for PYRIDOXINE

RECENT CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS have confirmed the essential role of vitamin B_6 in infant nutrition. Convulsions were observed in young infants whose formulas lacked adequate amounts of vitamin B_6. Other data suggest that supplemental vitamin B_6 intake is desirable to guard against a deficiency that may accompany pregnancy.

A SPECIFIC SEBORRHEIC DERMATITIS is typical of B_6 deficiency and has responded readily to the vitamin. Vitamin B_6 has proved to be highly beneficial also in the treatment and prophylaxis of radiation sickness, with prompt control of nausea and vomiting. Experimental work indicates a distinct relationship between B_6 and arteriosclerosis in the monkey.



ADEQUATE B_6 INTAKE
Normal size and weight; well-developed body; sleek, glossy fur.



B_6 DEFICIENCY
Weight below normal; scrawny body; fur rough and scanty.

STUDIES at the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research have disclosed striking differences between monkeys fed on a purified diet lacking in vitamin B_6 and those receiving the same diet plus vitamin B_6. While these studies do not necessarily apply to human beings, they nevertheless convey interesting implications about inadequate amounts of vitamin B_6 in the diet. Tremendous professional interest was aroused at leading medical conventions by an exhibit based upon this "living-proof" material. Merck conducts such scientific convention promotion to stimulate professional appreciation of vitamin products.

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

MERCK

FIRST IN VITAMINS

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ -
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls. c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ -
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½ -
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see MI)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1400 -
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ -
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ -
tanks, works lb. .32½ -
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald. dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.63
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 -
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 -
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 -

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l. works frt. equald lb. .27½ -
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 28¼ - .29¼

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb. .28¾ -
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼ -
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½ -
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .24¾ - .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾ -
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25¾ - .27¾
tanks lb. .22¾ - .23¾
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ -
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525 - .1725
tanks lb. .1325 -
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —
less than ton lots lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms, ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .37½ -
tanks, works lb. .34½ -
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
chys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra c.l. works lb. 11¾ -
t.c.l., same basis lb. 13¾ - 13¾
5-pint bots., extra, c.l., c.l., same basis lb. 16¾ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. 18¼ - 19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. 75 - 95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22¼
Hydrofluosicilic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, chys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, chys lb .88 -
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 160% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754 - .215
smaller lots lb. .1854 - .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054 - .37
smaller lots lb. .3104 - .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½ - .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1895 - —
w.w., dms lb. .2195 - —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				w. w.	west
				W.	warehouse
				whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
59.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .17½- .19½
tanks lb. .15½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20 - .22
tanks lb. .1800- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .18½
Succinic purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¼- .15¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small, dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecyienic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.68 - 1.70
powd., cryst., bbls lb. 1.72 - 1.74
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms. lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, purif, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol). lb. .23 - —
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis. gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

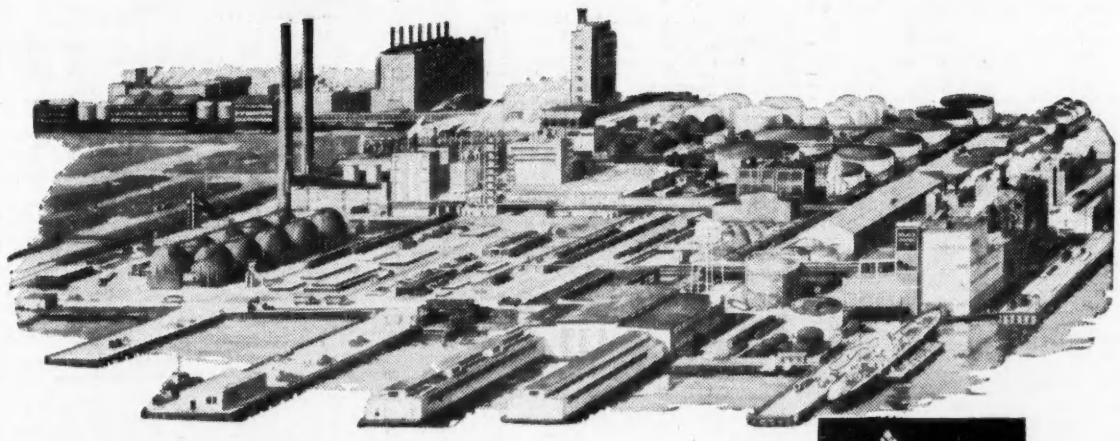
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

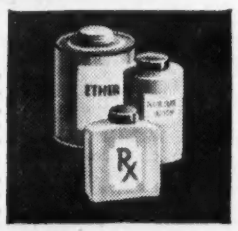
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

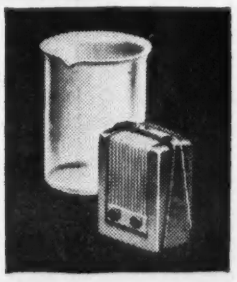


Put This Plant Behind Your Product



Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?

ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590



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facts about Vitamin B_1.....

B_1 is not stored

by the human body and must be replenished daily

.....but...

Vitamin B_1 is stored

by Pfizer under rigid temperature and humidity controls—that's just one of many exacting steps in creating and protecting the *Pfizer* standard of vitamin quality to assure perfect results for you.

specify Pfizer for

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE

AND THIAMINE MONONITRATE

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Chemical Sales Division
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Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .18¾ - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

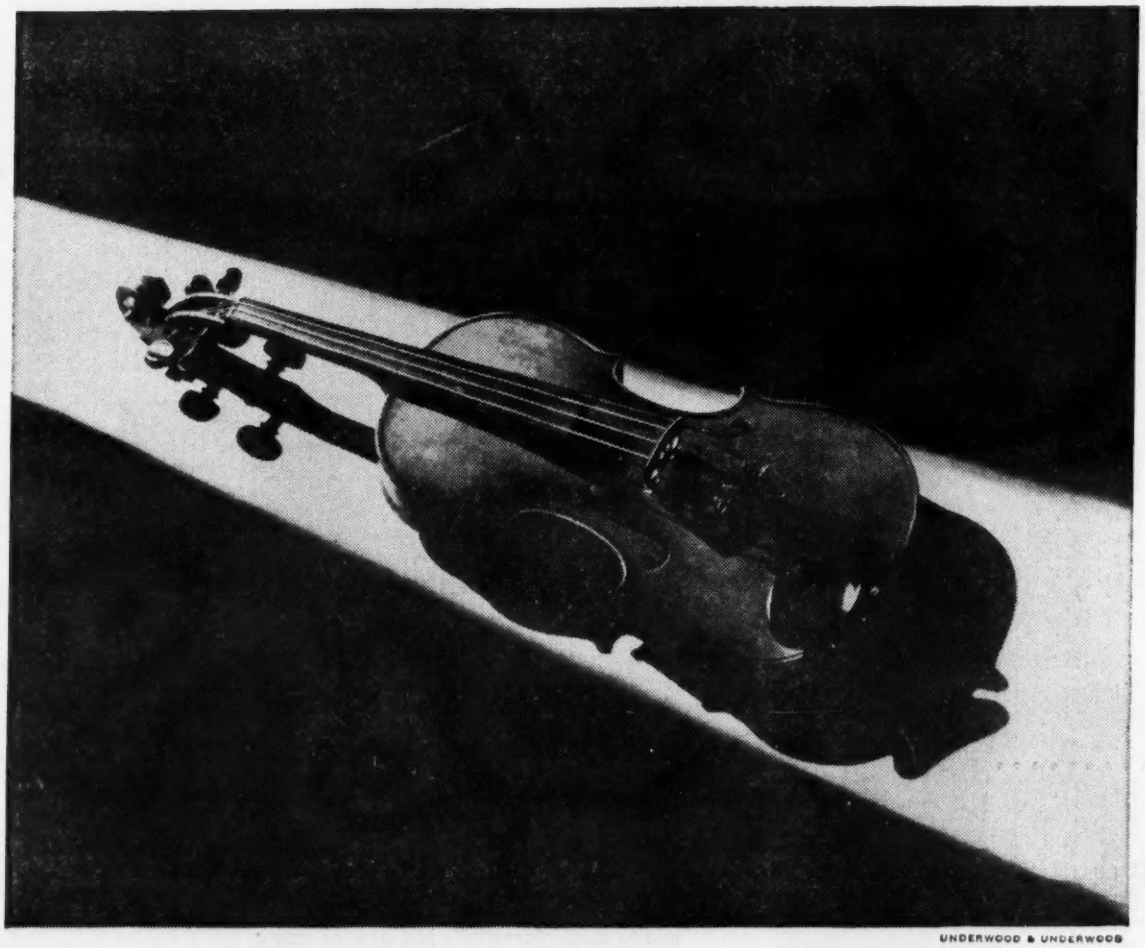
Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.16 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Indust grade, cns., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline)
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. 79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .215 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, 200-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, 250-lb. dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 87.50 - 90.50
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .33 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2248
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - 55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton 70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.



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Quality Makes the Difference

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Whether you need GROCO 24 — Single Distilled COCONUT FATTY ACIDS or GROCO 26 — Stripped COCONUT FATTY ACIDS with most of the capric and caprylic acid removed, try GROCO COCONUT FATTY ACIDS.

Send for our new catalog "Fatty Acids In Modern Industry".

	GROCO 26 Special	GROCO 24 Regular
Titre	26° — 29°C.	22° — 25°C.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	2.5 max.	2.5 max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	15 max.	15 max.
Color Gardner 1933	2 — 4	2 — 4
Unsaponifiable	0.25%— 0.50%	0.25%— 0.50%
Saponification Value	251 — 258	261 — 270
Acid Value	250 — 257	260 — 269
Iodine Value (WIJS)	7 — 15	7 — 13

A. GROSS & COMPANY

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Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .46½- .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 -47.00
June-July shipt ton.39.00 -44.00
Aug.-Sept. shipt ton.40.00 -45.00
Oct.-Nov. shipt ton.41.00 -46.00
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works ton.44.00 - —
bulk, works ton 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09¼
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.240.00 - —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .25
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. 06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.23.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28 00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl. dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms. c.l., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .29
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .28½- .31½
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .60½- .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbl lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., is s. 54 per ton higher.
Asphalt gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —

Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 6 75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 1 45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb 4.75 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.158.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190 00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. aud lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85 00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 95 00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9 50 -10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —

Ammonium Perchlorate—Benzoyl Peroxide

Benzene hexachloride, tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08

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For over 50 years, General Chemical has been one of the nation's leading producers of nitric acid in all its forms . . . for every type of application. It was first to develop the special fuming nitrics which have come into prominence in the rocket research program; currently General offers the widest selection of grades and strengths on the market. That's why we say—for all your nitric needs from a carboy to a carload—just phone or write any General Chemical office listed below.

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36°, 38°, 40°, 42° Baume

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Reagent, A. C. S.
Sp. Gr. 1.42

White Fuming
Technical, 97.5% HNO_3
Reagent, A. C. S. Sp. Gr. 1.49-1.50

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In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Benzyl Acetate—Butyric Ether

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

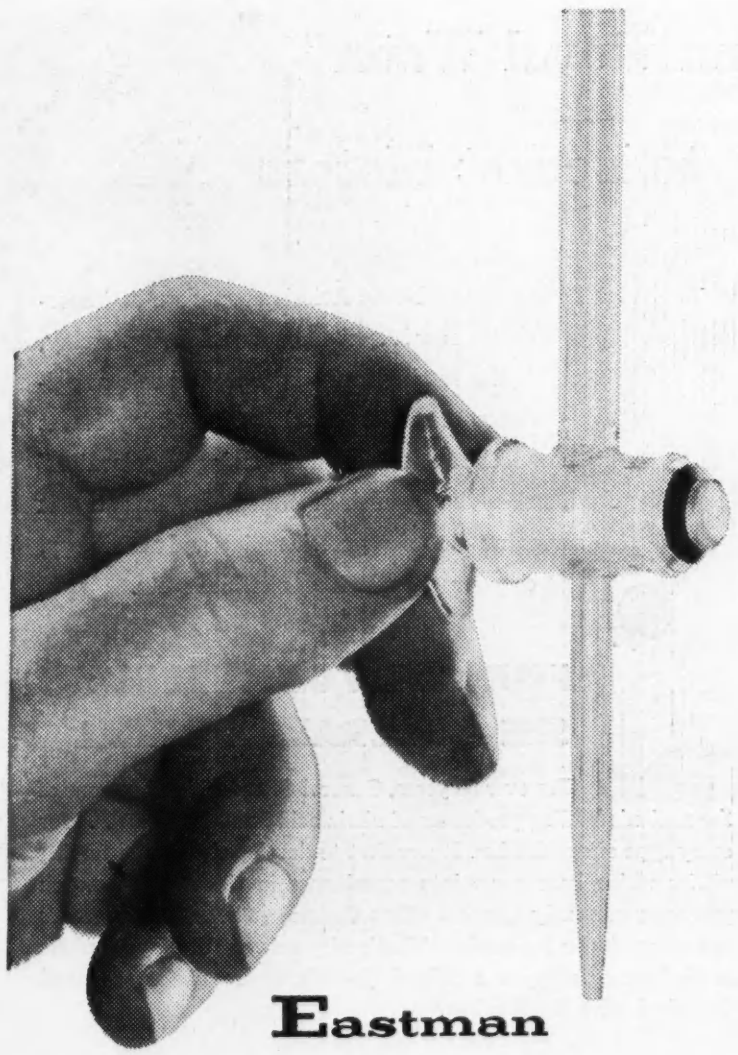
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Black, charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - 17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Blue, methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½ - .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.15 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.67.50 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromistyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼ - .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
sec-Acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).



acetic acid
- Organic synthesis
- Reaction medium and solvent
- Dyeing assistant

acetic anhydride
- Acetylating agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

propionic acid
- Organic synthesis

propionic anhydride
- Acetylating agent
- Intermediate

n-butyric acid
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings.

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

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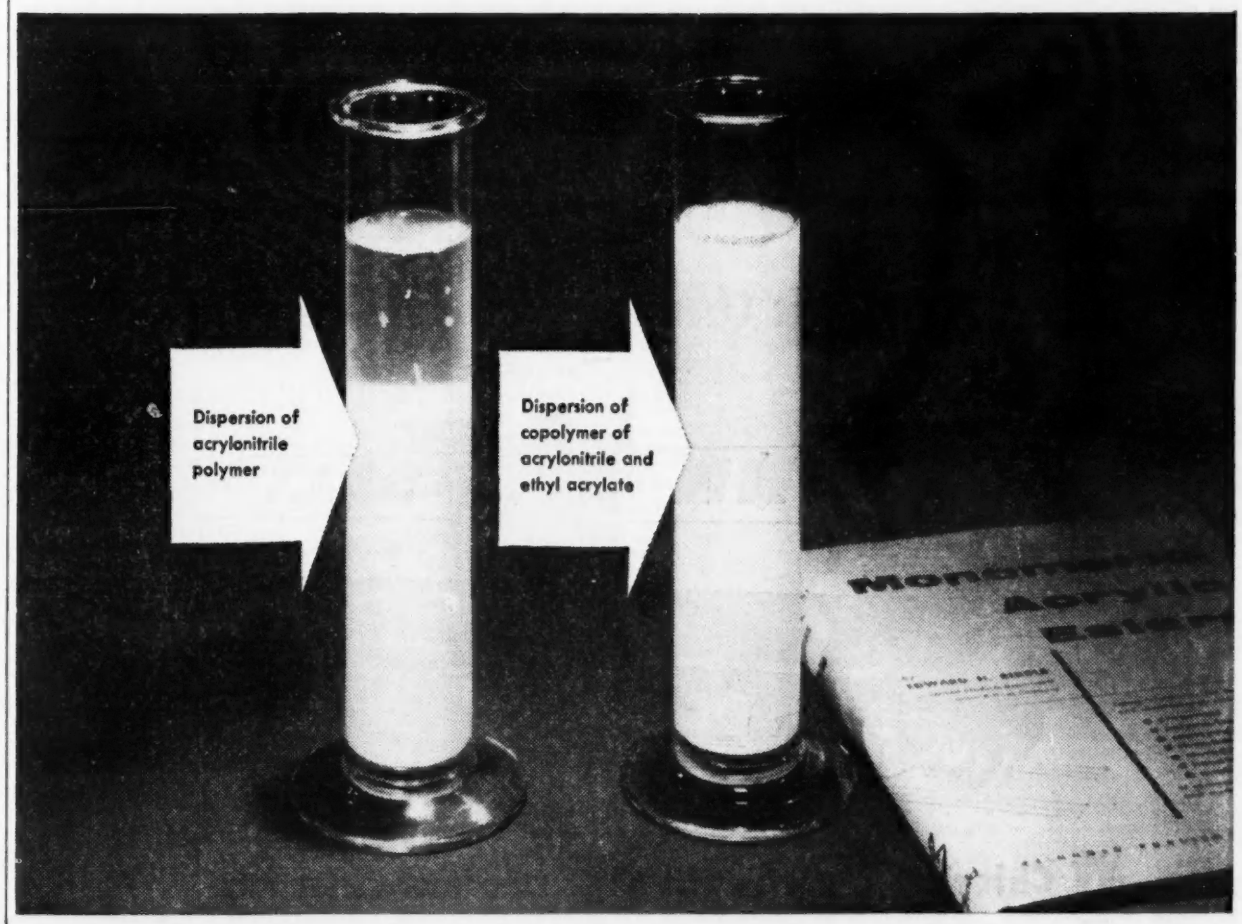
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense ogs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.95 - —
2,550-5,000-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
1,000-2,500-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ga., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-fram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 -100.80
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .57 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs. lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17¾ - .18
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, divd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
Carbon disulfide, 5-gal. dms., 30 dms., to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms. lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - .13¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - .10½
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10½ - .11
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - .12¼
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¼ - .12¾
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08½ - .09
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - .09½
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs. lb. 3.95 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.10 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 - —
b-Carotene, tech., pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., duty paid, c.l. lb. .23½ - .24
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25 - .25¼
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .15 - .15½
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½ - .17
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16 - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f. ton.110.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .73 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt lb. .37 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .16 - —

Cacao Butter—Charcoal, Pinewood

Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .48
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .603
33% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .553
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.93
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .83 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .21½ - .32¼
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.72.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —



How to Keep Your Emulsions Under Control:

Use Rohm & Haas Acrylate Monomers

The stability of polymer dispersions is often improved by emulsion copolymerization with acrylates. A case in point is acrylonitrile. The emulsion polymerization of acrylonitrile usually yields a highly unstable dispersion—one in which the polymer rapidly settles. But when ethyl acrylate is used as 25 percent of the monomer mixture, a well-dispersed latex of excellent stability is produced. Similar results are obtained when ethyl acrylate is copolymerized with vinyl chloride or methyl methacrylate.

Improved emulsion stability is just one advantage of copolymerization with acrylate monomers. Other advantages include permanent internal plasticization, improved aging properties, and increased compatibility with plasticizers and other resins.

Write Dept. SP for authoritative literature on acrylate monomers.

Rohm & Haas acrylic monomers include:

Methyl acrylate
Ethyl acrylate
Butyl acrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate
Methyl methacrylate
Ethyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate
Hexyl methacrylate
Decyl-octyl methacrylate
Lauryl methacrylate
Stearyl methacrylate
Glacial methacrylic acid

CHEMICALS FOR AGRICULTURE

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Chestnut Extract—Cream of Tartar

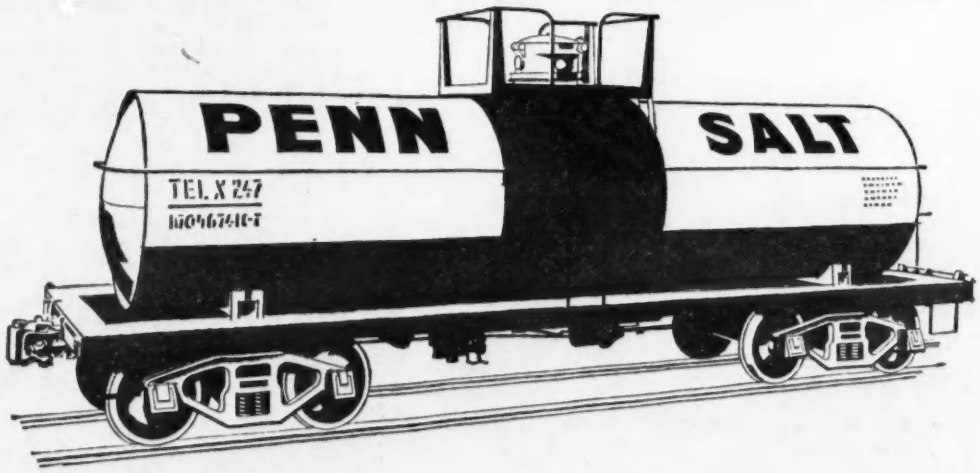
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
Chlorine, liq., multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
chys works lb. .10¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, afloat lb. .56 - —
"0000." bgs. lb. .76 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 - 15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton. 42.00 - 45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long ton. 27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l. Georgia works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 13.50 - 14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton. 60 00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .46 - —
zanzibar, bis lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .61 - .66
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .30 - .31¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - .29¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .76 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47½- .49½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .53½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .51½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56¼
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .1915- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 - 13.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 19.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 20.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 26.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.25 - 28.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 170.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 165.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., afloat lb. No prices.
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 60.00 - 61.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).

NOW the BIG 4

Pennsalt Basic Chemicals for *Refined* Pulp



1 Chlorine
2 Caustic Soda
3 Sodium Chlorate
4 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

LONG a supplier of Chlorine, Caustic Soda and Sodium Chlorate to the pulp and paper industry, PENNSALT now offers ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Because of the current attention and interest in the ammonia-base pulping process, PENNSALT has constructed facilities at its Portland plant which is now producing anhydrous ammonia. This ammonia process, although not a new development for the manufacturing of sulphite pulp, has many advantages: ease of waste disposal, increased production through reduction of cooking time and greater utilization of all woods. These advantages tend to reduce costs.

PENNSALT sodium chlorate produces chlorine dioxide which helps bleach wood pulps whiter and brighter with less deterioration of strength.

In addition to supplying chemicals of uniform quality, PENNSALT offers the assistance of its Technical Service Department.

Strategically located plants at Tacoma and Portland offer fast delivery and service.

Please write or telephone for detailed information on PENNSALT'S Big 4.

Pennsalt Chemicals

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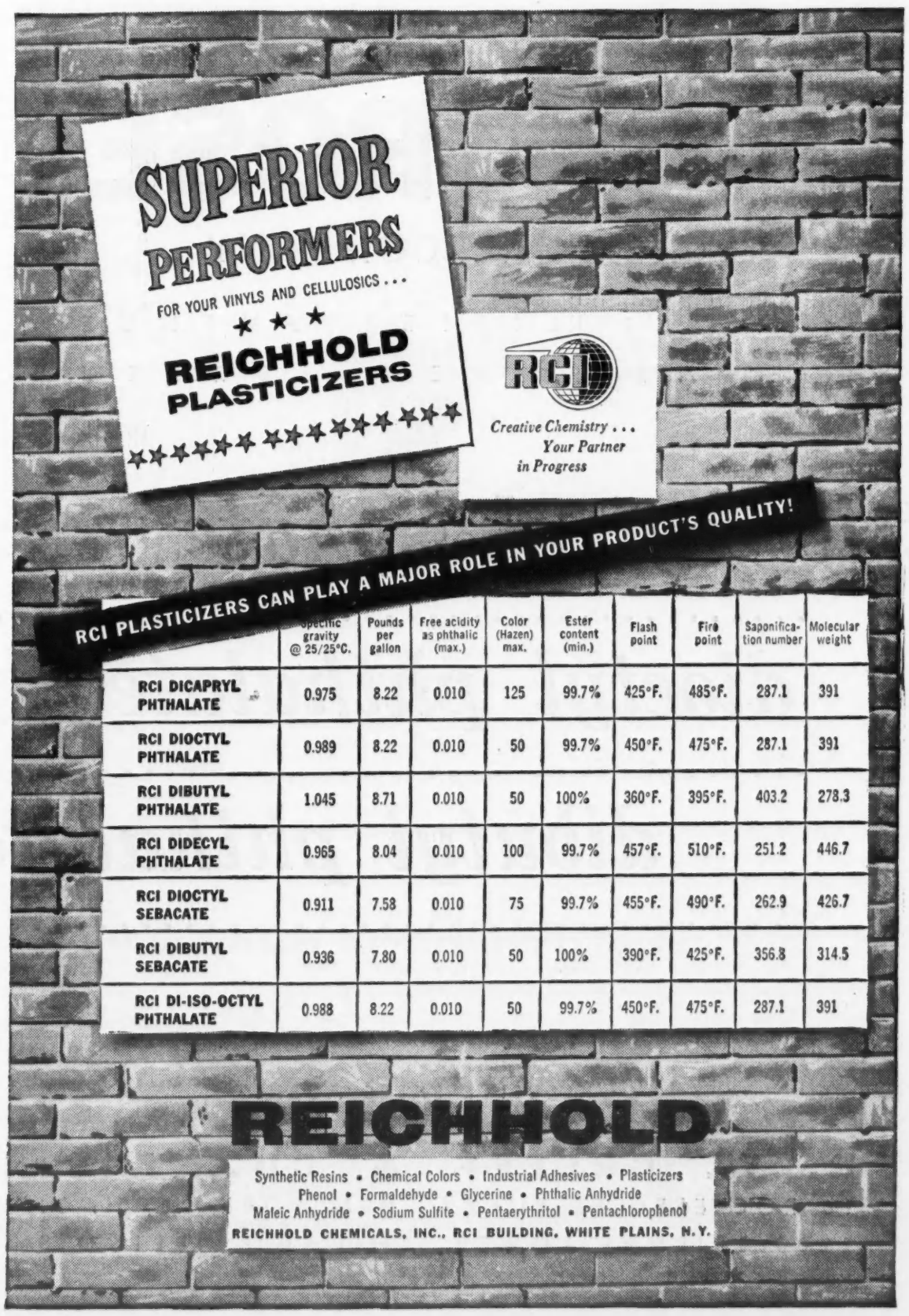
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON

Tacoma 1, Washington

Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068 —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret ums., c.l. same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C. ret. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, ens lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .46½ - .48¼
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deerstongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. lb. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .09 - .10
Sulfate, bulk gram. .09 - .10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PERFORMERS
FOR YOUR VINYLS AND CELLULOSICS . . .
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PLASTICIZERS
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Your Partner
in Progress
RCI PLASTICIZERS CAN PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN YOUR PRODUCT'S QUALITY!
REICHHOLD
Synthetic Resins • Chemical Colors • Industrial Adhesives • Plasticizers
Phenol • Formaldehyde • Glycerine • Phthalic Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride • Sodium Sulfite • Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol
REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC., RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

	Specific gravity @ 25/25°C.	Pounds per gallon	Free acidity as phthalic (max.)	Color (Hazen) max.	Ester content (min.)	Flash point	Fire point	Saponification number	Molecular weight
RCI DICAPRYL PHTHALATE	0.975	8.22	0.010	125	99.7%	425°F.	485°F.	287.1	391
RCI DIOCTYL PHTHALATE	0.989	8.22	0.010	50	99.7%	450°F.	475°F.	287.1	391
RCI DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	1.045	8.71	0.010	50	100%	360°F.	395°F.	403.2	278.3
RCI DIDECYL PHTHALATE	0.965	8.04	0.010	100	99.7%	457°F.	510°F.	251.2	446.7
RCI DIOCTYL SEBACATE	0.911	7.58	0.010	75	99.7%	455°F.	490°F.	262.9	426.7
RCI DIBUTYL SEBACATE	0.936	7.80	0.010	50	100%	390°F.	425°F.	356.8	314.5
RCI DI-ISO-OCTYL PHTHALATE	0.988	8.22	0.010	50	99.7%	450°F.	475°F.	287.1	391

2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane—Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains

2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .09½- —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines anhyd., 70%, dms., c.l. dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -2285
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17 00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 91 —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.19 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.00 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.05 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.00 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .98 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3 68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

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Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains—Fringetree Bark

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
- Auramine O ... lb. 1.85 • —
- Black, basic blue ... lb. 1.21 • —
- Jet ... lb. 1.21 • —
- Blue, methylene, 2B, conc ... lb. 1.71 • —
- Brown Bismarck R, conc ... lb. .86 • —
- Chrysoidine, R, extra ... lb. .60 • —
- Y, extra ... lb. .64 • —
- Fuchsine, conc ... lb. 3.08 • —
- Green, malachite, conc ... lb. 2.10 • —
- Rhodamine, B ... lb. 4.33 • —
- Safranine, Y, conc ... lb. 2.90 • —
- Violet, methyl, B ... lb. 1.10 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc ... lb. 1.04 • —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra ... lb. .86 • —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 2.04 • —
- Methanil, conc ... lb. .91 • —
- Orange acid, Y, conc ... lb. .47 • —
- Scarlet croceine, MOO ... lb. 1.45 • —
- Yellow, azo, conc ... lb. .90 • —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

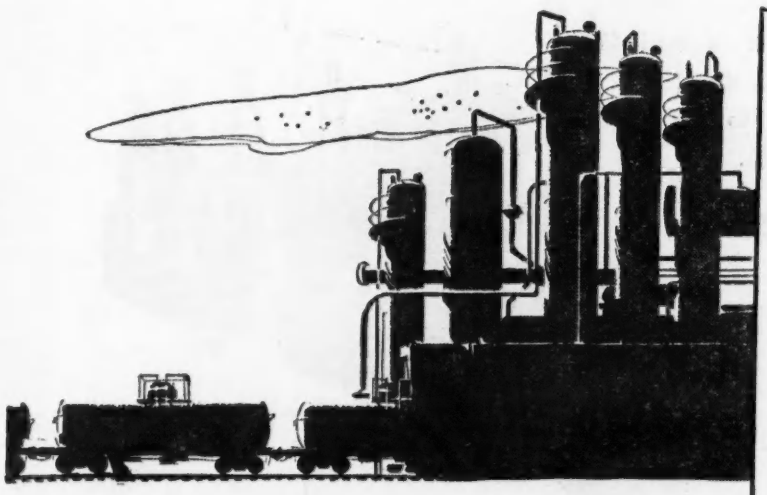
E

- Echinacea root, bls ... lb. 1.10 • —
- Egg albumin (see Albumin).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.10 • 1.12
- tanners bbls ... lb .06 • .06¼
- Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. .30 • .32
- powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .45 • —
- select, bundles ... lb. .75 • —
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots ... oz.32.95 • 35.00
- Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis ... lb. 3.75 • —
- Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .98 • 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .92 • —
- Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 • —
- Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 • —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots ... oz. .73 • —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .35 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .36 • —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .33 • —
- Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 • .55
- Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst ... kilo.150.00 • —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. 3.00 • —
- Eserine salicylate, bots ... oz.35.75 • —
- Sulfate, bots ... oz.39.50 • —
- Ether (see specific product).
- Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14 • —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11 • —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14¼- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14½- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11½- —
- syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14 • —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11 • —
- Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¼- —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14¼- —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14½- —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11½- —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .58 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .59 • —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .56 • —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ... lb. .41½- —
- l.t.l., dlvd ... lb. .41½- —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .38¾- —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .41 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld E ... lb. .43 • —
- Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .35½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .36 • —
- tanks, works ... lb. .34 • —
- Butyrate, works ... lb. .80 • 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works ... lb. .70 • —
- smaller lots, works ... lb. .72 • .80
- vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., ogs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works ... lb. .65 • .70
- smaller lots, works ... lb. .67 • .81
- Chloride, tech., cyl., works ... lb. .20 • .22
- dms., works ... lb. .18 • .20
- tanks, works ... lb. .10 • —
- Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.71 • 3.45
- Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss ... lb. .42½- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43½- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .40½- —
- indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .12 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .13 • —
- tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .10 • —
- Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .27 • —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ... lb. .89 • —
- ½-lb. cns ... lb. .97 • —
- ¼-lb. cns ... lb. 1.05 • —
- indust., c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .12 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .13 • —
- tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .10 • —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 3.90 • 4.40
- Iodide, cbys., works ... lb. 3.30 • —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½- .52
- Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 • —
- Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
- Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.00 • 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .53½- —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .50 • —
- N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
- N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls ... lb. .58 • —
- Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
- N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .52 • —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .50 • —
- Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. ... lb. .19½- .20¼
- l.c.l. ... lb. .20½- .21¼
- tanks ... lb. .18¼- —
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .10¼- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12¼- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .09 • —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
- Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .15½- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .13½- —
- Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .22½- —
- tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .19½- —
- Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .20½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .21½- —
- tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .18½- —
- Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .18½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .19½- —
- tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .16½- —
- Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .20½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .21½- —
- tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .18½- —
- Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28¾- —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .29¼- —
- tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .27 • —
- Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 • —
- Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .24½- —
- tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .15½- —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine 83-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd, E., 100% basis lb. .48 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd, E., 100% basis lb. .47 • —
- tanks, dlvd, E., 100% basis lb. .44 • —
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.75 • 7.30
- smaller lots ... lb 7.35 • 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb 1.40 • 1.50
- Eugenol, USP, bots ... lb. 2.20 • 3.25
- Euphorbia herb, bls ... lb. .15 • .17

F

- Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 • —
- Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
- Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ... lb. .17 • —
- Czech, medium, bgs ... lb. .11 • —
- Indian, light, bgs ... lb. .11 • —
- Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .09½- —
- Ferric acetate, liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .09¾- —
- soln., USP IX, cbys ... lb. .16 • —
- dms ... lb. .17 • —
- Cacodylate, NF, bots ... lb.13.00 • 14.00
- Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
- l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.00 • —
- indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 • 5.25
- l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.75 • 6.25
- 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
- tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
- USP cryst., dms., works ... lb. .07¼- .09
- Citrate, gran., dms ... lb. .86 • —
- Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 • 4.85
- Hydrophosphite, NF, dms ... lb. 3.45 • —
- Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
- Oxalate, gran., dms ... lb. .85 • .87
- Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 • .65
- Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 • .81
- Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld, lb. .29½- —
- Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .37 • —
- lb. .37 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .38 • .42
- Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.31.75 • 33.75
- l.c.l., works ... ton.34.75 • 40.75
- Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 • .59
- green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .56 • .59
- Oxalate, fine gran., dms ... lb. .25½- .28¼
- Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33⅛
- Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 • —
- Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.34.50 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
- bbls., c.l., works ... ton.40.00 • —
- bulk, c.l., works ... ton.27.00 • —
- USP cryst., bbls., dms ... lb 09½- .10
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns ... gal.32.00 • —
- Oregon, bbls ... gal. 4.00 • —
- Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
- Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Balto. area, ton.128.75 • —
- Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.126.00 • —
- Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0375- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .072 • .0725
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .04 • —
- Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 • —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .043 • —
- methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
- Zone 2, tanks, dlvd ... lb. .04 • —
- Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
- Fringetree bark, bls ... lb. .60 .61



JEFFERSON

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Jefferson's Ethylene Glycol, of uniformly high quality, finds use in dry-type electrolytic condensers and in the production of polyester-diisocyanate polymers. Its older, well-established uses include non-volatile automotive antifreeze, functional fluids, alkyd resins and low-freezing dynamite.

Jefferson's various stock-point locations permit prompt deliveries by tank car, tank wagons and drums, or samples may be obtained upon request.

Our technical service staff will be happy to assist you in developing the most advantageous use of Jefferson's products.

Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

Branch Sales Offices: Chicago, Houston, Charlotte
West Coast Sales Agent: Nelson A. Howard, Jr., Los Angeles
Plant: Port Neches, Texas
Other Stock Points: Chicago, Houston and Charlotte; Port Reading and Tenafly, New Jersey

Ethylene Oxide, Glycols, Dichloride
Ethanolamines
Nonyl Phenol
Morpholine
Ethylene, Propylene and Glycerine Carbonates
Polyethylene Glycols

Briefs

from Recent Literature

Ethylene Glycol

Zein base printing inks, which require evaporation of only about 12% of the volatiles to produce phase separation and setting, and which exhibit rapid drying properties at temperatures well below the scorch point of the paper web, are produced using commercial zein, a zein solvent, such as ethylene glycol, a nonsolvent for zein, such as one of the propylene glycol ethers, and water.

Thermoplastic high-melting resins, which are sufficiently hard and friable at room temperature to be pulverized and stored without blocking, which autopolymerize rapidly under the influence of known curing catalysts, and which copolymerize readily with styrene and other vinyl compounds, are prepared with an ethene dicarboxylic acid, a mixed polyol, an aliphatic polyhydric alcohol and a lower alkylene glycol such as ethylene glycol.

Non-volatile antifreeze based on ethylene glycol is greatly improved by the addition, along with the usual corrosion inhibitors, of a stable, non-separating anti-foam agent, consisting of any of certain condensation products of organo-silicon oxides, such as methyl-phenyl silicone, and a lighter or heavier hydrocarbon, selected to impart to the anti-foam agent a specific gravity slightly above that of the final coolant.

A coating composition which imparts softness and flame-resistance to paper, textiles and other cellulosic materials, yet is odorless and does not leave crystalline deposits nor affect the "hand" of textiles, may be prepared by the inter-reaction of urea, dibasic ammonium phosphate and ethylene glycol, in aqueous solution.

Alkyd resins having high resistance to distortion or degradation at elevated temperatures, and which are readily copolymerizable with other ethylenic resin compounds, such as styrene, are prepared by heating and simultaneously reacting ethylene glycol, maleic acid or its anhydride, and dicyclopentadiene.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. They may suggest applications of Ethylene Glycol in your products or processes. Permission to practice inventions covered by unexpired patents can be given only by the owners thereof.

Jefferson's products are offered with the understanding that the user will make his own tests to determine their suitability for his purposes.

Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Fl. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines, ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.50-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .12 - —
dlvd. W lb .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .47½- —
No. 2, bbls c.l lb .45½- —
No. 3, bbls c.l lb .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .22½- —
No. 2, bbls c.l lb .21½- —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms. lb 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb .35 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb No prices.
No. 2, bgs. lb .46 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb .45 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb .30 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb .23 - 23½
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb .19 - —
tanks, works lb .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs. lb 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd. lb .05¼ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd. lb .06¼ Nom.
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb .08 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb .06½- .06¾
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd. lb .05½ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd. lb .06½ Nom.
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb .08 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb .06⅞- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

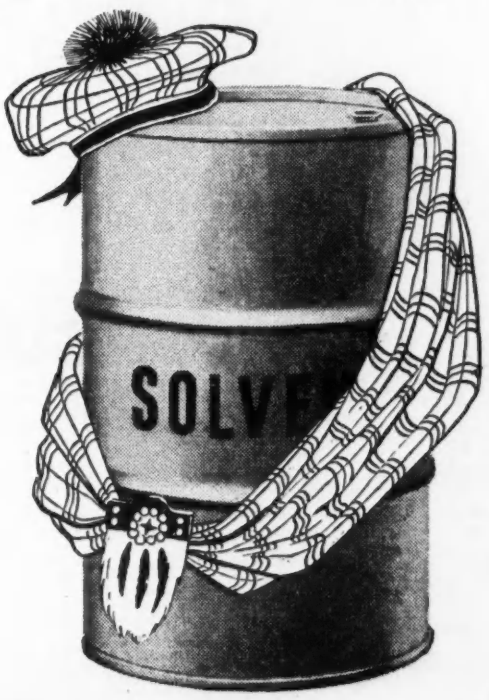
Green chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb .39¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb .38 .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic amber sorts, bgs. lb .22 - 23
powd., USP, bbls. lb .27 - 28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb .38 .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb .23 - —
No. 2, bgs. lb .18½ 20
No. 3, bgs. lb .16½ 18
Manila C, bgs. lb .42 44
CBB, bgs. lb .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs. lb .33 - .35
DK, bgs. lb No Stocks
dust, bgs. lb .14 16
MA, soft, bgs. lb .23 - .25
WS, bgs. lb .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb .24 - .26
nubs, bgs. lb .24 - .26
seeds, bgs. lb .20 - .22
sorts, bgs. lb .22 - —
Gum, pontianak, chips, bgs. lb .28 - —
nubs, bgs. lb .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs. lb .27 - .29
dust, bgs. lb .16½- .17½
E, bgs lb .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs. lb .11 - .13
pale chips, bgs. lb .13½- .14½
nubs, bgs lb .18 - .20
Siam, cs. lb .37 - —
Singapore No. 1, bgs. lb .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls. lb .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb .16½- .17
seeds, bgs. lb .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb .15½ —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb .15 —
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb .38 .40
Opium (see O)
Olibanum siftings, cs lb .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb .22 .30

Gum, rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 2.60
No. 3, cs lb 1.75 1.80
powdered, USP bbls lb 1.25 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb .28 .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb 4.10 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb .43 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb .41 - —
No. 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb .20½ —
Henbane leaves, bls lb .35 .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —

can a Solvent save you money?



Celanese* NORMAL PROPYL ACETATE can reduce your lacquer solvent costs 3¢/gal.—or more!

Here's an ester with solvent power similar to ethyl acetate, an evaporation rate close to butyl acetate. Here's *real flexibility* for building a better quality lacquer at lower cost.

Ask your Celanese representative to prove that NORMAL PROPYL ACETATE can offer . . .

- lower viscosity
- higher dilution ratio
- better blush resistance
- excellent resin solubility
- reduced solvent costs

Write for our new bulletin S-29-4 on normal propyl acetate. Remember, the Celanese paint technology section is especially set up to help work out any re-formulation necessary. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-G, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Acetone
Isobutyl Alcohol
Methyl Alcohol
Normal Butyl Acetate
Normal Butyl Alcohol
Normal Propyl Acetate
Normal Propyl Alcohol
Special Solvents

Celanese® CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Hesperidin Methylphalcone—Lime, Spray

Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 $5.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —

Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz.25.00 -27.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La. lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
oms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 5.55 - 5.85
b-Ionone, cs. lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb.10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvid. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, 70% CIPC in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .814 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.20

J

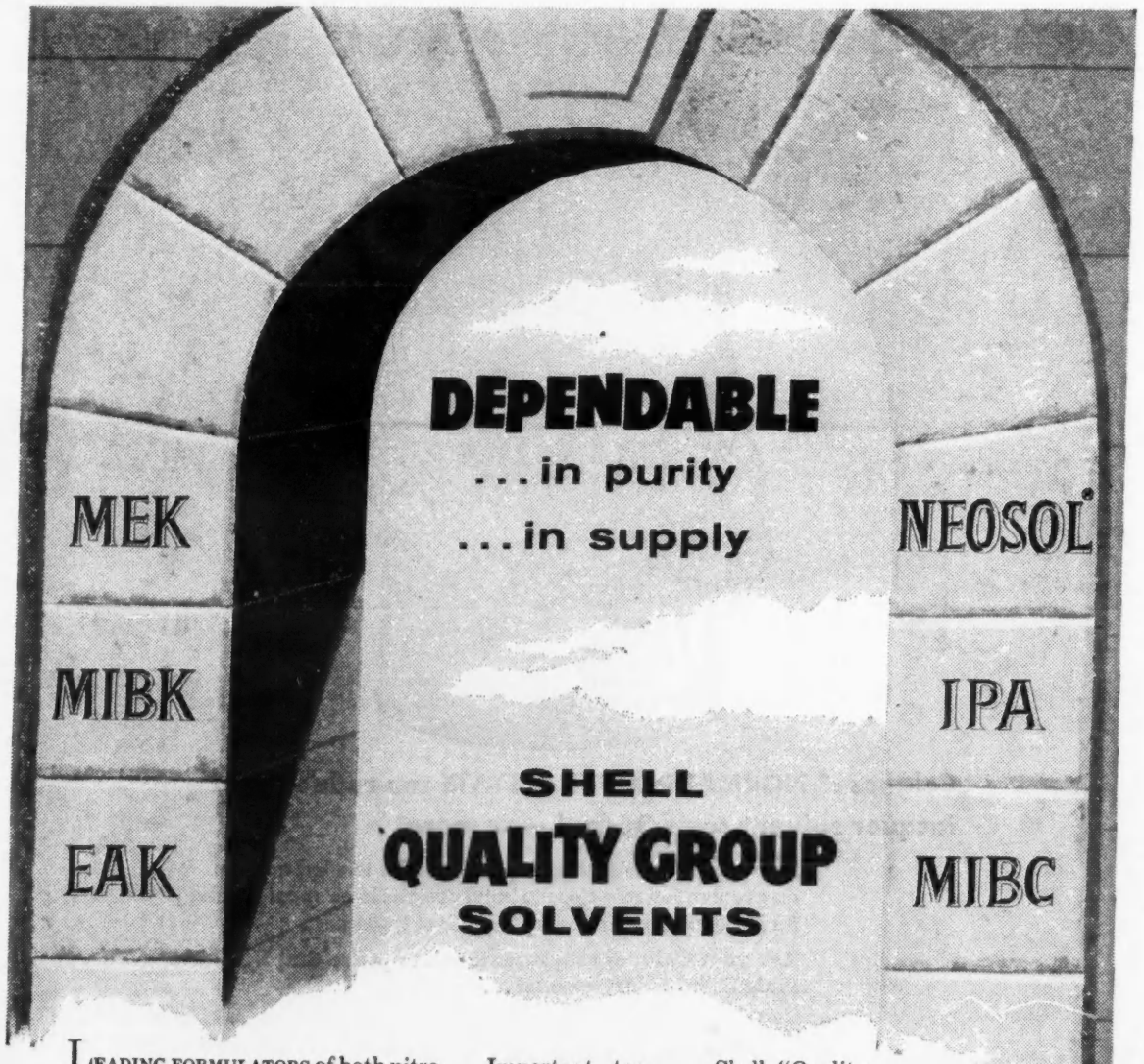
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .35½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower,
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1195- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - .13
Portuguese, bls lb. .12 - —
Turkish, bls lb. .23 - —
n-Laurel methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l., frt alld lc. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex wnse. Jersey City, N. J. 4½c per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1580- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .39¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms. lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17¼
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .16¼
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.23.21 - —



LEADING FORMULATORS of both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers prefer Shell Chemical "Quality Group" solvents because no others offer so many genuine advantages.

When you order solvents from Shell Chemical, you get prompt delivery from strategically located bulk depots. You get guaranteed high purity at no extra cost. And you can save money by taking advantage of bulk prices available through compartment tank car and truck deliveries.

Important, too . . . Shell "Quality Group" solvents bring you maximum flexibility of formulation; protect the quality of your finished lacquers. When you buy pure solvents, *you* formulate active and latent solvents to *your own* requirements.

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Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works..ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.40 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms.....lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98%, dms .....lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. .....lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls.....lb. .33 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills..ton.59.00 -60.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton.56.00 -56.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms ton. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd...lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd...lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works..lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms .....lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd .....lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd.....lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., works..lb.14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works..lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .91½- .96
Manganite, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works.....lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Titanate dms., works .....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .11 - —

Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz..29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls l.c.l .....lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l .....lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l .... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots...kg. 149.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls.....lb. 1.38 - 1.60
West Indian, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
Syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
extra light, works.....lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ...lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns..... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophospnate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26¼- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .28½- .297
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 w/th-drawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .36 - —
1,000-lb lots .....lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots .....lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works...lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .33 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs .....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms.....lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works..... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works.lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works..ton.91.50 - —
paper bgs., works....ton.88.00 - —
dms., works .....ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms .....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms....lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ....ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms .....lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.71.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
single dm., works.....lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works.....lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns .....lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.93 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.73 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask..net-flask.275.00 -278.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol w of Miss. 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .33 - —

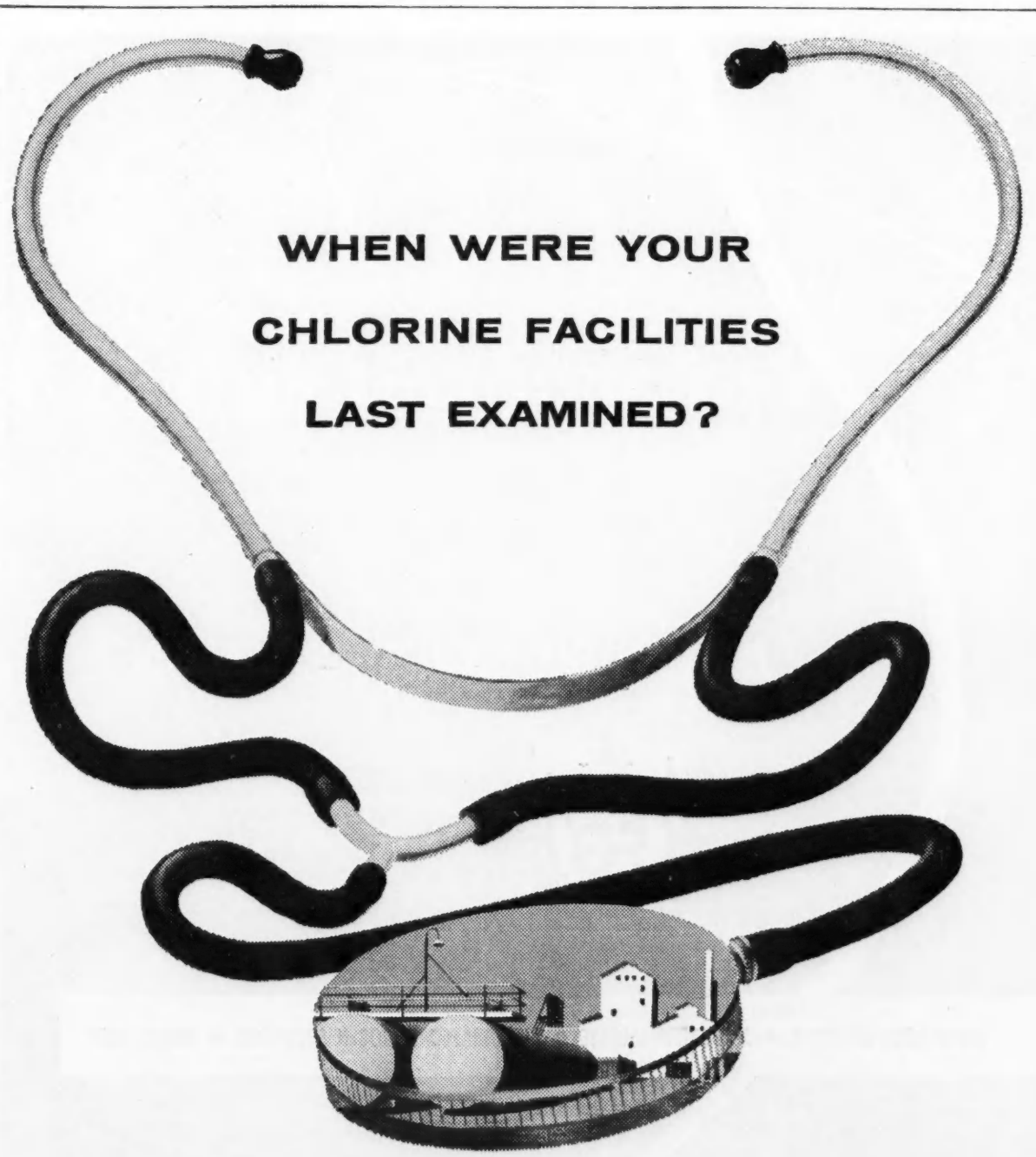
Lime Salts—Methyl Abietate

Methanol, syn., tanks, 4,000 gal., man., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. man., frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1.....lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.



It is a wise policy to have your chlorine equipment and facilities examined every year by a Columbia-Southern engineer.

Our Technical Staff will review this phase of your operation for efficiency and safety. They will consult with any of your employees on the proper methods of handling and unloading chlorine and review safety practices and first aid measures.

This is one of the many services Columbia-Southern renders to Chlorine users. Contact any of our offices today.

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IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Methyl Acetone—Nicotine Sulfate

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
synth., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ref. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 5.55 - 5.85
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. equald with Belle, W. V. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.a., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-ground, white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - .10½
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo. 3.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethyltoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- .14
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¾- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .07¾
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½- .12½
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- .11¾
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —

NITROGEN FERTILIZER MATERIALS

AVAILABLE IN THE COMING FERTILIZER SEASON

FROM

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PRODUCED BY

ESCAMBIA BAY CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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NORFOLK, VA., CHARLESTON, S. C., TAMPA, FLA., JACKSON, MISS., COLUMBUS, OHIO

Niger seed, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Nikethamide, cbys. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. ..... lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms ..... lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. ..... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane dms. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 46.50 - —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton. 51.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works ..... lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.23 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .43 - .45
West Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .37½- .38
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. ..... lb. .65 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. ..... lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots ..... lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. ..... lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.25 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. ..... lb. 4.70 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots ..... lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. ..... lb. .40 - .60
white, dms. ..... lb. .35 - .50
Cananga, native, cns. ..... lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. ..... lb. 12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots. ..... lb. 35.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2210- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2060- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1525- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .13½- .13¾
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1750- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1900- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Cedarleaf, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.20
Celery seed, bots. ..... lb. 12.50 -20.00
Oil, chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Cinnamon bark, bots. ..... lb. 25.00 -65.00
leaf, crude, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) ..... lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.70
Java, true, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 3.15 - 4.00
leaf, crude, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .12⅞- .13
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .11⅞- .12
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
deodorized, tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. ..... lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms. ..... gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. ..... lb. 11.75 -17.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .19¾- .20
tanks ..... lb. .18¼- —
Cortus, bots. ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .14 Nom.
Valley ..... lb. .13½ Nom.
Texas ..... lb. .13⅜ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼ Nom.
refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .19¼- .19⅜
tanks ..... lb. .17⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns. ..... lb. 4.15 5.75
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Oil, degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..... lb 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. ..... lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb 2.25 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms. ..... lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1150- .1200
tanks ..... lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots. ..... oz. 5.75 - 9.50
Oil, gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. ..... lb. 11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. ..... lb. 16.25 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. ..... lb 2.50 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13¾- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms. ..... lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb 1.40 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. 42 .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Lavender, Flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns ..... lb 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.15
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. ..... lb 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
West Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1605- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ... lb. .1330- —
New York ..... lb. .1455- —
tankwagon, New York ... lb. .1485- —
Boiled linseed oil, 00bc. per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).

CORNWELL

ANNOUNCEMENT

It has come to our attention that certain individuals and companies are falsely representing affiliation with the CORNWELL organization.

It is the policy of this corporation to offer its products for sale only through companies bearing the CORNWELL name—only in this manner can high quality standards and customer service be maintained.

CORNWELL'S only authorized sales offices are in Newark, N. J., New York City and Cornwells Heights (Philadelphia), Pa.

CORNWELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES . . . 24 East 38th St., New York 16. MUrray Hill 3-0174

SALES OFFICES . . . Philadelphia, Pa.—Orchard 3-2088 744 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.—Market 4-2776

Cornwells Heights, Pa.—Orchard 3-2077

Oil, Menhaden—Paraffin

Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07½- —
Gulf ports, f.a.s lb. .07⅝- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 - —
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. lb.32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .90 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .14½- .15
tanks lb. .13¼- .13½
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .14½- .15
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.20 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .48 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .12 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Oil, peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .18 Nom.
refd., dms lb. .23½- .24
tanks lb. .21½- Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.13.75 -16.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .09 Nom.
Oil, sassafras, artif., dms lb. .90 - 1.40
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks N. Y. lb. .05½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¼- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .15¾- .16½
tanks lb. .14¼- —
clarified, dms. lb. .15¼- .15⅝
tanks lb. .13 - —
salad, dms. lb. .16¼- .16⅜
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12 - .12½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Oil, tar acid (See T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse. lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .26¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .24⅞- —
domestic mills lb. .25⅛- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns. lb.11.00 -17.50
Java, cns. lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormwood, cns. lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .11 - .11¼
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthopehenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
Produced by Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California
Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange®
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton. 73.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .50 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .32 - .33
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .51 - .52
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .64 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Turkish, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
white, bgs. lb. .61 - .62
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
t.t., 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅛- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅜
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F, b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F. b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
Petroleum, solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F, b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-53% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.13 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)

Paraformaldehyde—p-Phenylphenol

Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb 1.10 —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib drms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —

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Isopropyl Ether
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Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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Phloroglucinol—Propane

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
C.P., bots., works lb.17.75 • —
tech., tin dms., works lb.10.45 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D). Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.43.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.68½- —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08½- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.73½- —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.73½- —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.73½- —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.20 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots lb. .44 • .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 • .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .17 • .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 • .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 • —
export, dms. lb. .31 • .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 • .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 • —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 • 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .85 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .75 • —
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 • 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 • 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 • 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.35.00 • —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum),
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.80.00 Nom.
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 • .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.11.95 • —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Dutch, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
Iranian, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .21½- .22
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 •
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
Potash, caustic, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 • .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 • —
powd. dms lb. .24 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 • —
smaller lots lb. .37 • .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾- .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 • —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 • .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 • .36
Carbonate, N.F., gram., bbls., dms lb. .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 • .12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 • —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 • .23
gran., dms lb. .15 • .17
powd. dms lb. .24 • .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 • .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 • —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 • —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 • —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 • —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 • —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 • .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 • 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 • 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. l to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 • 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, June shipt. unit-ton. .17 • .1765
July forward unit-ton. .1765- .21
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 • .21
powd. dms lb. .25 • —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, June shipt unit-ton. .36 • —
July forward unit-on. .38 • —
bgs., c.l., works, June shipt. ton.26.00 • —
July forward ton.27.20 • —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 • —

Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 • .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.189.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.293.50 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.29800 • —

Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, cml., dms., works. lb. .23½- .26½
USP, dms., works lb. .26½- .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 • —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 • —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 • 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 • 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 • .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .686 • .752
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, June shipt. unit-ton. .64 • —
July forward unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 • .94
tech., works lb. .77 • .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, June shipt. ton.13.45 • —
July forward ton.14.00 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 • —
smaller lots lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 • .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .45 • —
Acetate, bots gram. .40 • —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 • —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 • —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 • —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .02½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .07¼- —

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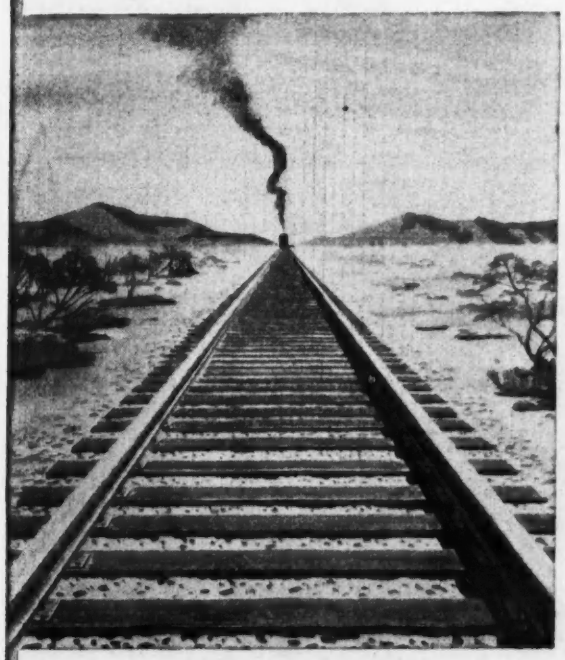

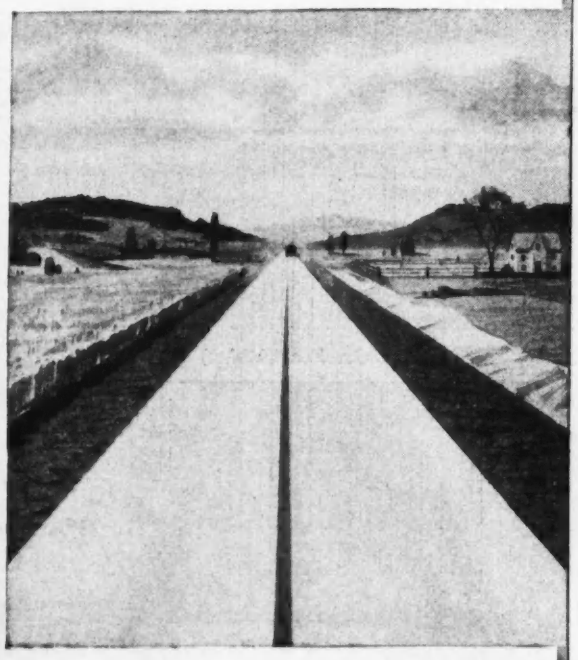

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n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.53.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra. lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .53 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
lithopone, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.03 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
deep shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.03 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Red, Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, bgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Red, Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 35.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —

n-Propyl Acetate—Sanguinarine Nitrate

Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 45 - 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sago flour raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .93 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .63 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50

Getting ODOR Complaints?

You can end them with ORTHOSOLV

The Chlorobenzene that MIXES WITH WATER

For Low-Cost, Easy Use!

Typical Applications of ORTHOSOLV

- Incinerator smoke
- Sewage plants
- New excess-capacity sewers
- Drainage ditches
- Storm sewers
- Sewer breaks
- De-watering of sludge
- Fish market areas
- Land fill refuse disposal
- Refuse cans and trucks
- Dog kennels
- Rendering plants

NOTE: ORTHOSOLV can be safely recommended to private individuals or business concerns for the elimination of odor-causing conditions.

ORTHOSOLV is a concentrated, 100% active material which affords effective odor control even when diluted with as much as *1 part to 100 parts of water!*

It has been used and proven effective in controlling odors from a wide variety of sources in municipalities all over the country.

ORTHOSOLV solutions are *low in cost* and easy to use with street flushers, pressure pumps and hand sprayers.

If you have a particular odor problem, write us giving details and we will be glad to send you our recommendations for controlling it. For FREE LITERATURE and TEST SAMPLES** use coupon below.

Other Applications of ORTHOSOLV

Orthosolv is also a highly efficient water dispersible solvent-cleaner for the removal of:

1. Grease and tar from trucks and equipment
2. Oils and greases from concrete floors

Orthosolv can be removed with a water flush or a steam jenny. Orthosolv is safe. It has a high flash point and is not a fire hazard.

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Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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FREE LITERATURE:
☐ Orthosolv for Controlling Objectionable Odors
☐ Orthosolv for Use as a Solvent-Cleaner

Name _____
Title _____ Affiliation _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____ DU-7

Sarsaparilla Root—Sodium Nitrate

Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls..lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. ..lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls ..lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. ..lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld .. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.10.25 -11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ..lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Senega root, bls..lb. 2.35 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs..lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ..lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .25 - .26
nat., bgs. ..lb. .17 - .18
Salvadorian, natural ..lb. .16½- .17
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .54 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots ..lb. .52 - .54
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots..lb. .52 - .53
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots..lb. .51 - .52
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorpn., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse...ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ...Troy oz. .90½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .80⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots ..oz. .81¼- —
500-oz. lots ..oz. .81⅜- —
100-oz. lots ..oz. .81⅝- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .57½- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .59 - —
bots., 500-oz. lots..oz. .59¼- —
bots., 250-oz. lots..oz. .59¾- —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

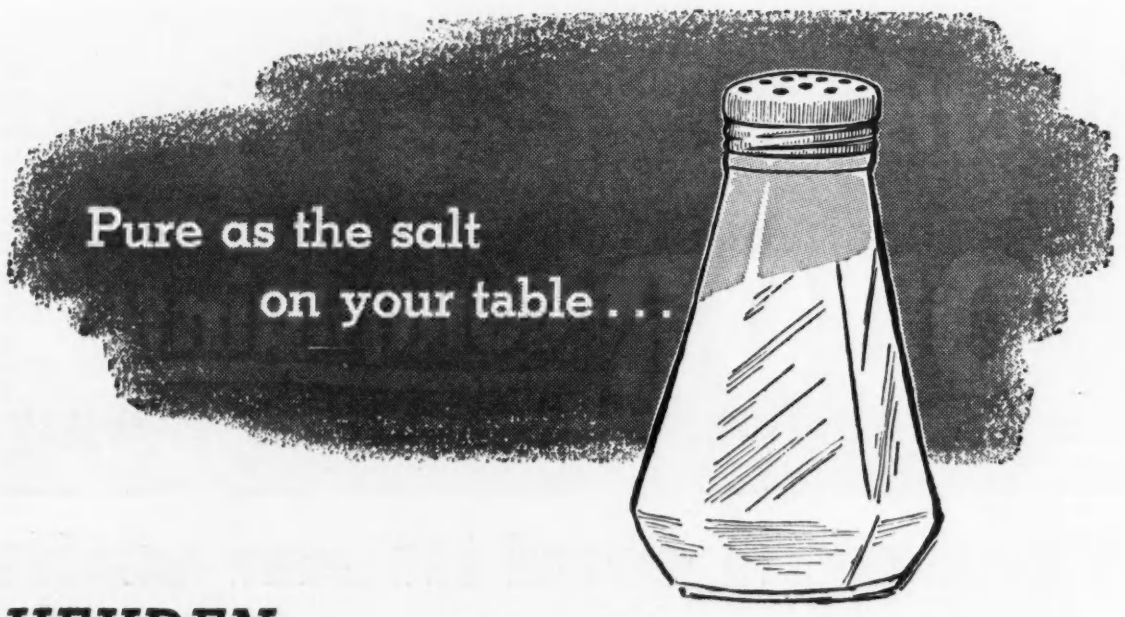
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls..lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls..lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. ..lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls. c.l., works ...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sodium p-Aminosolicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd...lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works..lb. .14¼- .15⅛
soln., dms., works..gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots..kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots..kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots..kilo.17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots..kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald....100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works....lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, annyd. (see Soda ash). cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. ..lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. ..lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms..lb. .26 - .30¼
USP, XVI gran., dms..lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb.. lots. works..lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. ..lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms ..lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l ...lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. .. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls..lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys..lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works..lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic). NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less ..lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.

Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works. lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, bgs., gran., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.124.50 -129.50

Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works ..lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. ..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works..lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works. lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works.....lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. ..lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ...ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse....ton.51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.47.75 - —



HEYDEN

SODIUM BENZOATE

Manufacturers of foods and beverages demand the highest purity in the Sodium Benzoate they use to protect the freshness and flavor of their products. Heyden has met this demand by making a uniform, high quality product matching table salt in purity. Modern specially designed equipment and close surveillance by research and control chemists maintain this high standard.

Sodium Benzoate and salt have much in common besides high purity. Both enhance food—a sprinkle of salt adds flavor and a minute amount of Benzoate protects against spoilage. Only 1/10 of 1% of Heyden Sodium Benzoate, added in processing, helps to safeguard the goodness of margarine, jellies, preserves, fruit juices, soft drinks, syrup, condiments and other food products.

Heyden Sodium Benzoate is supplied as U.S.P. Powder or Flakes in 100, 50 and 25 pound fiber drums. Technical grades are available for non-food uses.

Send for your copy of our new informative booklet on Sodium Benzoate today.

OTHER HEYDEN PRODUCTS

BENZOIC ACID
BENZALDEHYDE
METHYL SALICYLATE
PROPYL GALLATE
SACCHARIN

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • DETROIT • PHILADELPHIA • PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works..100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms .....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100-lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms. .....lb. .68 - .71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1...100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works... 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., cns., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works....ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .553 - .607
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E..ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis..ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works..lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works..lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls....lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, cns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l...lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E....lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E....lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E.....lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...100 lbs. 7.72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..... lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works . lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works .....lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works ... lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —

Sorbitol, reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.52.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns.....oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .05½- —
Squill, white, bls..... lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. .95½- .96½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .824 - 1.092
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .77½- .78½
Sulfate, dms., works..... lb. .941 - .961
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Sodium Nitrite—Strychnine Sulfate

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., spot..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Wheat bgs. ..... lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .09 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works..... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots .... lb 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms..... lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 10-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots..... oz. .85 - —

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DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—provides *more* detergent power per pound and more *real* power per dollar.

Got a Detergent Compounding Problem?

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and COWLES Know-How will Help, too

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DRYMET puts more genuine colloidal punch into your cleaning compounds. More soil-loosening. More soil-dispersing action.

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- Individual suggestions for improving your products

pH CONTROL?

DRYMET buffers alkali hydroxides, carbonates, phosphates, soaps, synthetics. Pegs the pH were you want it.

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

7018 Euclid Ave. • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Styrene Monomer—Triacetin

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1 70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works lb. .054 - —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855 - —
Ocia-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l. works. lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11 75
microcrystals, dms. lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11 75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb 8.90 9.40
powd., dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd. dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb 2.85 - 3.00
powd. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
ports long-ton.31.00 -33 00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulfur, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars works lb. .0335 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equaled lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore, unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla, unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 -32 00
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 - 35 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝ - —
guaranteed dms., f.a.s. lb. .08¾ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅜ - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07¾ - .08
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09 - .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Siamese, top grade, ex whse lb. .07½ - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -12.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .90 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (straits) lb. .95 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. c.l. ton.147.50 - —
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅝ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram .75 .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., Zone 1, dlvd. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, ex whse ton. 140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), zone 1, dlvd ton. 137.00 - —
Zone 2, dlvd. ton. 153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton 126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton. 155.50 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

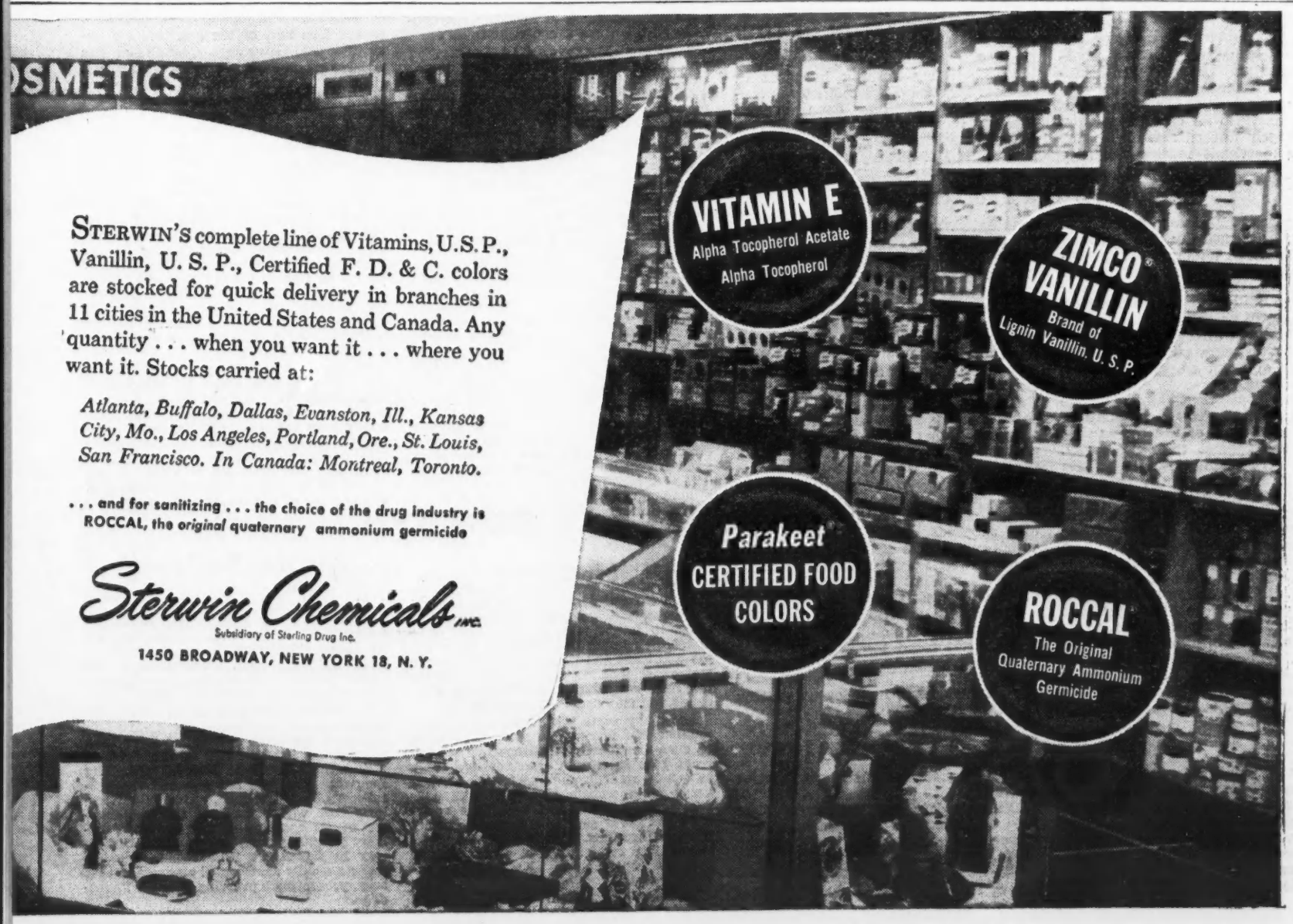
Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 66.00 - 68.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 46.00 - 48.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .03 - .03¼
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots. lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo. 72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 36.25 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ.
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

Tributyl Citrate—Wax, Microcrystalline

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, ctns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton. 99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton. 95.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .66 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .64 .65
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .74 - .76
slabs lb. .73 - .75
yellow, bricks lb. .67 - .68
slabs lb. .66 - .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .62 - .64
refd., bgs lb. .63 .65
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .52 - .54
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .63 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .55 - .57
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .63 - .65
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .60 - .62
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .64
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. .94 - .96
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .45 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14 .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .12½- .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15¼- —

—Continued on page 78



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Government Should Keep Out

Evidence of the popularity of the paternalistic ideology of the welfare state crops up in all sorts of places and under all sorts of conditions. In these days of widespread publicizing of views from many angles on the record volume of the state of business and the reasons why it is going to get bigger and bigger, there are still many declarations that the federal government must buy and spend and buy and spend still more and more to provide the measure of employment required to assure a stable national economy.

Here, for example, is a declaration from a recently published "National Prosperity Program for 1955":—

To restore full employment by the very end of 1955, the table indicates that total public purchase of goods and services must rise gradually to an annual rate in the fourth quarter of this year about $6,200,000,000 higher than in the fourth quarter of 1954. If the recent pattern of increase in state and local governmental purchase continues, this sector should show an increase of about $2,500,000,000 this year, and the needed rise in federal purchases of goods and services would have to be only about $3,700,000,000. These federal purchases of goods and services are directly reflected in the customary or so-called conventional federal budget, sometimes in larger amounts. Also, some needed expansions of programs which enter into the customary federal budget, such as aid to education, need not appear as federal purchase of goods and services because they may take the form of grants to the states.

One of the biggest outlays spread all over the budgetary categories is potential in that pet paternalism—highway construction. Another lies somewhere in the currently pushed demand that the federal government put many billions into an expansion of an already largely unused and always unprofitable merchant marine fleet.

The idea that government has no rightful place in the business activities which have always belonged in this country to private enterprise is becoming merely a high-minded theory. The fact that the federal government has bought itself into a staggering load of surpluses of all kinds does not mean anything to those to whom something which they call "expansion," whatever promotes it or whatever its results, is everything.

Among the recent introductions in congress is a bill to provide federal works programs to offset unemployment. It is evident that the automobile unemployment plan and the "peak prosperity-pacing" outcome of the steel strike are not highly regarded as economic stabilizers by those who do not consider the programs of private enterprise expansive enough to effect the 30-billion dollar increase in "total output" this year, which they say can be produced without inflationary strain. Apparently an unbalanced federal budget, in their economics, has no relation to such a strain. It could be that they did not expect that the Secretary of the Treasury would have to start the new fiscal year with a deficit financing move which will involve the borrowing of up to 10 billion dollars by the end of December.

It will be better by far for private enterprise and for the real welfare of the public if the federal government buys absolutely nothing in goods or services for which there is no imperative need. It has done enough through increasing the public buying power by raising the pay of all whose services it has already acquired.

Railroads Can Progress

The Railway Business Association has been succeeded by the Railway Progress Institute. Widespread improvements and benefits can result if that change is something more than one of name only. Railway business has long been lagging in progress. Whether the new institute can effect any change in that respect depends on many things. How many of them can be applied it is impossible to say.

It is true that some railroads have recently begun to show a measure of recognition of some of the things that have worked against their prosperity. They are recognizing also that there is little, if anything which they can do on some of those things. But, they are trying in the controlling political areas to get rid of some of the discriminations which have handicapped them in competition with highway transportation. It is encouraging that the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission sees those discriminations clearly. It is not easy, however, to go along with his favoring of subsidies as a remedy. Fighting fire with fire may be all right as a theory; but two wrongs do not make a right. The subsidization of highway transportation should be terminated. It is, unfortunately, doubtful that such a step could be carried through. The general federal administration does not see eye to eye with the ICC head on the inequity of railroad regulation and taxation.

The railroads' examination of their own policies and practices is showing some good results insofar as management can go. The new style trains and faster schedules are of public benefit. But, bigger, better, faster trains are not so much the need as are smaller, more frequent trains on short runs. The profitable providing of such trains faces two major hurdles. One is the conditions of employment insisted upon by the organizations of employees. The other is the lateness of the day as measured by the extent to which commuters and other short-distance travelers have invested in automobiles—and got subsidized highways on which to run them.

Business in general needs the railroads for both freight and passenger services. It could use them to better advantage under certain changes. There is reason to believe that it would pay all business to help toward getting those changes made.

Research by Government

There are reasons to go along—at least a ways—with the Hoover's commission's proposal that the federal government go to greater expense for activities in basic research in areas of new weapons. Its similar proposal with reference to matters of health is not so attractive. A general governmental program in basic research is not desirable.

Available data do not show whether the commendable governmental research in agriculture and related fields pays off or contributes mostly to the expensive acquisition and storage of surplus crops. But, it is rather plain that the something like 4 billion dollars spent annually in other fields of industrial research do not even attract adequate attention to the results. A Department of Commerce spokesman said about a month ago that businessmen are not taking advantage of the information available by way of activities of the Office of Technical Research, covering the defense forces, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Bureau of Standards, and other agencies and units, both public and private, engaged in research primarily for national security but in large part available to private enterprise.

Reports from the OTS activities are published monthly. They are said to cover up to now something like 250,000 items from baking to nuclear developments. The subscription price of the "U.S. Government Research Reports" is $6 a year. As it is with government patents, use of the research data is granted on a non-exclusive basis. The value of the available reports as steps in private research projects can be substantial; always it is something.

The government is supposed to have a very big program in health research. Certainly it does much work in its various institutes, which the Hoover commission said do not get adequate budgetary consideration. The discoveries in that field are unquestionably helpful to the drug industry. They, as are those of the agricultural units, are published separately. The latter are, perhaps, the best known. It does not follow that they are the best utilized. As the federal government is reported to own more than 20 percent of the land in the continental United States, its interest in and facilities for research on land and its use are quite natural; furthermore, aside from national parks and forests and other public domain areas, that land and its development represent an investment of more than 30 billion dollars.

Although the best scientific thought is that basic research should be done in educational institutions; appraisals or screening by governmental agencies; and practical adaption and application by private industry, there is a place for governmental activity in certain areas of basic research. What is needed is a better acquaintance with what is being done there and better collaboration in the practical utilization of the results.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture says that considerable activity in the movement of agricultural products abroad under the barter program can be looked for in the next several months. Through May 31, contracts had been entered into totaling $255,000,000 of agricultural commodities of which $100,000,000 had been exported. Most of those shipments were wheat.

How future shipments will divide up among commodities cannot be foretold inasmuch as contractors are not required to designate in advance just which agricultural commodities on the CCC list will be taken. But there are good prospects for large shipments of food fats, particularly lard, soybeans, and cottonseed oil.

Total food fat exports for the marketing year ending in September may be as much as 50 percent above last year's record of 1,600,000,000 pounds, it says. Plentiful supplies and favorable prices have been the principal stimulants.

Defense Transport Unit Abolished

Another of the Korean-born agencies of the government has just gone by the boards. This is the Defense Transport Administration set up by the ICC at the outset of the Korean emergency and abolished by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission last July 1.

Actually, the change is mostly in name. The few employees remaining in the agency, and its functions, were telescoped into a new organization named the Transport Mobilization Staff. All the orders, rules, regulations, directives, etc., as well as the committees established by DTA, continue in full force and effect until superseded, amended or revoked by the ICC.

DTA originally was created to develop measures which would provide the most efficient use of all domestic transportation facilities, including warehousing, storage and port facilities during the emergency. Functions of its staff, now assigned to the commission, will include planning and programming for such use in future emergencies.

Employment Qualifications

The federal government is taking the lead in changing its qualifications for employment, which private industry may be asked to follow in a few years. It is to attach less importance to the age of the job applicant and more on his knowledge and experience. Congress thinks that in the long run it will not only pay dividends, but may become a necessity.

For many years the Civil Service Commission has followed a rule of refusing to even consider applications for government jobs in certain classifications, such as typists, stenographers and other clerical work, from women thirty-five and over and men forty-five and over. The applicant was never given a chance to present his qualifications. Now congress has directed the commission to wipe out the rule and consider only ability and qualifications of the applicant.

What congress has done, and industry may have to do, is face up to the fact that our country is growing older. While total population has doubled since 1900, the age group from forty-five to sixty-four has trebled. The number of persons over sixty-four has quadrupled. Other figures show that one-third of the country's working force is now over forty-five.

It does not make sense not to recognize as invalid an employment practice which refuses to hire so many people solely on account of age.

New SEC Report Required

Chemical industry companies whose securities are listed on the stock exchanges should take note of the fact that the Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted a new form 9-K mid-year financial report. The report must be filed once a year, forty-five days after the end of the first half of the company's fiscal year, commencing June 30, 1955.

This is an important change in policy by the SEC in providing the investing public with more current information with respect to securities traded on exchanges and those which have been offered for public sale. Heretofore, financial information has been required of these companies on an annual basis, except that for several years quarterly reports of gross sales or operating revenues were required. These were dropped in the fall of 1953 because they were not felt to be a reliable indicator of net earnings trends because of the changing character of business during and after the war emergency.

The interim or mid-year reports are to contain specific items of information with respect to sales and gross revenues, net income before and after taxes, extraordinary and special items, and charges and credits to earned surplus. The reports need not be certified by independent accountants, and provision is made for any necessary or appropriate qualification or explanation of the information given.

For the Bookshelf

SYMPOSIUM ON RADIOACTIVITY—An Introduction (Radioisotopes, Laboratories, Personnel, Radiation, Management Problems, ASTM Work). Heavy paper; 46 pages, 6x9 in. Philadelphia: American Society for Testing Materials. $1.75.

This is a timely treatise on a very important topic. Although the symposium was held two years ago, it had to do with matters so fundamental in the field of radioactivity that the interval preceding its publication has not lessened the usefulness of what it tells. That is particularly true with respect of the last chapter of its contents—"Management Problems Resulting from Radioisotope Utilization in Industry." The atomic age has made a goodly measure of progress in that area, presenting a pressing need for knowledge.

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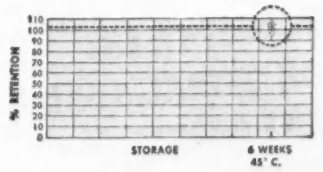
'ROCHE' VITAMIN B_2

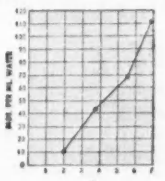
With the varied requirements for vitamin products in mind, Roche has developed three types of riboflavin to meet your formulating needs. As with all Roche vitamins, there are good reasons why you should specify riboflavin *'Roche'*. These again prove the wisdom of our statement: "It pays to stay with the leader."

A. THREE TYPES. Roche makes three types of riboflavin, each of which has special advantages for pharmaceutical manufacturers.

- **RIBOFLAVIN 'ROCHE'—REGULAR.** Especially useful for powdered dietary supplements, pharmaceutical tablets, soft gelatin capsules and dry enrichment premixes.
- **RIBOFLAVIN 'ROCHE'—SOLUTIONS TYPE.** For use in parenteral solutions which approach or slightly exceed the maximum solubility of B_2. Less likely to crystallize out.
- **RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE SODIUM 'ROCHE'.** An original Roche development. Preferred for all solutions because it is rapidly and highly soluble. Better taste . . . no bitter after taste. Eliminates need for solubilizers. Specially valuable for highly concentrated oral and parenteral multivitamin solutions (with or without ascorbic acid), elixirs, syrups, water dispersible multivitamin formulations in capsules, tables, lozenges. Theoretical B_2 content: 73%. Roche product: 70-73%.



STABILITY in B-complex parenteral solutions with or without vitamin C.



SOLUBILITY in water at different pH levels; room temperature.

B. QUALITY. All riboflavin 'Roche' (Regular and Solutions Type) meets U.S.P. requirements. Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Sodium 'Roche', for which no U.S.P. standards exist, meets the exacting production controls established by Roche for all of its vitamins. Roche uses its own synthesis in the manufacture of riboflavin.

C. UNIFORMITY IN COLOR. Uniform color of each type is maintained in Roche manufacturing.

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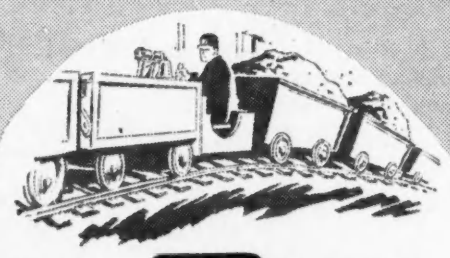

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Heavy Chemicals

Metals and metal salts showed a great deal of activity during the week. Mercury continued weak, reaching new lows for 1955. Platinum metal was higher, and nominal. As a result of recent increases in zinc metal, two grades of zinc sulfate were raised by producers. Copper cyanide was higher, partly owing to increased copper scrap prices.

The copper strike tied up nearly every producer in this country except one, and it was estimated that at the mine level, the current dispute is costing about 54,000 tons per month, and at the smelter level, about 100,000 tons per month. Only one copper sulfate plant was said to be in operation last week.

A strike at the works of an alkali and chlorine producer put pressure on chlorine stocks, and manufacturers who remained in operation pointed out that it was significant that the shutting down of only one plant should bring chlorine into tight supply, considering present industry capacity. Demand for the material was reported much higher than at this time last year, and in some areas, producers were short-shipped.

The steel strike, while short, was estimated to have cost 600,000 tons of metal two weeks ago. As a result, sales of the heavy chemicals which go to the steel industry were slowed down somewhat. Last week, shipments showed every sign of bouncing back to normal proportions. The strike in the phosphate industry in Florida continued without letup, and producers began to show some concern in the face of dwindling reserves. Silicofluorides were brought into even tighter supply as a result of the strike.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 8 at 92.9 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure at 96.9 percent for the previous week and 81.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Demand continued to hold up well for plating, although it was noted that in some quarters, the usual reductions in withdrawals for summer shipment took place. Prices were firm and without change. Supplies were ample for current needs.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Production continued to exceed demand, although it was generally agreed that consuming interest was strong for a great number of end uses. Heavy output of byproduct acid continued to be the feature of the supply pictures, due to currently strong production of polyvinyl chlorides, glycols, glycerine, pesticides, and other chlorinated organics.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Buying interest remained strong, with demand particularly good for glass frosting and steel. Although steel production declined two weeks ago, the industry showed every indication last week of climbing back to its previously high production levels.

Acid, Nitric—The market was active for nitration of organics as well as a number of other applications. Prices held firm and unchanged, with supplies adequate for current requirements.

Acid, Phosphoric—Food grade acid moved in good volume at unchanged prices. The phosphate strike in Florida, which has been continuous since June 1, has not had too much effect on the supply position so far, according to the trade. However, it was felt that the crimp in supplies brought about by the dispute would be bound to show up during the next few weeks in some areas.

Acid, Sulfuric—Over 600,000 pounds of steel output were lost during the week of the short-lived steel wage dispute, and this cutback in production was expected to show up in the form of a temporary lull in consumption. However, last week the steel industry showed signs of recovery, as estimated production snapped back to a total of 2,164,000 tons, or 89.7 percent, as compared with production two weeks ago of 1,716,000 tons, or 71.1 percent of rated capacity.

Sulfuric acid production in some plants in the Florida area affected by the phosphate strike was cut back sharply by the dispute, but producers showed only moderate concern, pointing out that lost production at this time was not too important due to seasonally slack demand for superphosphate. Petroleum production showed further declines, as petroleum manufacturers attempted to bring supplies of some items such as fuel oil into a reasonable balance with demand. As a result interest in sulfuric acid for use in refining was slower than usual.

Ammonium sulfate output was also seasonally low, and as a result, sulfuric acid sales in that direction were off. Rayon kept up at a strong rate, and production of high-tenacity tire cord continued high, resulting in a continued good volume of sales in that direction. Pigment output was said to have slowed seasonally, and synthetic detergent demand as well was seasonally off.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Business moved in seasonal channels, and demand was slow. Prices were unchanged.

Ammonium Chloride—Trade was dull and featureless, with demand sluggish. However, it was said that until recently, business had been better than during the corresponding period last year.

Calcium Chloride—Demand continued seasonally active for dust control on secondary roads. Supplies were adequate to meet present needs. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Carbon Dioxide—Liquid and gas production in April amounted to 17,257 tons, as compared with 16,596 tons in March and 15,237 tons in April, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Solid CO_2 production in April amounted to 39,984 tons, as compared with 37,217 tons in March and 43,697 tons in April 1954.

Chlorine—The strike at one plant of a major producer of chlorine was said to have had appreciable effect on an already closely balanced supply position. Plants remaining in operation were said to be generally pressed for supplies, with the possible exception of a local area in the southeast, where market expansion is now in process after the opening of a large chlorine and caustic soda plant.

Some producers were reported short-shipped due to currently strong demand for nearly all end uses. Chlorination of organics played an extremely important role in heavy chlorine consumption during the week. Notable among heavy chlorine consumers were manufacturers of pesticides, polyvinyl chloride, epichlorohydrin (for synthetic glycerine and epoxy resin), carbon tetrachloride, glycols, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene and other chlorinated solvents and intermediates.

Seasonal demand for water and sewage treatment continued strong in several areas. Inquiry for paper bleaching was quite strong, in view of currently heavy paper production, which has been near 95 percent of production capacity for some time. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Copper Cyanide—Due to increasing costs of No. 2 copper scrap, as well as other factors, a producer of copper cyanide increased prices by 2.3c. per pound last week. Copper cyanide was newly quoted at 73c. per pound, barrels, 20,000-pound lots or more; 74c. per pound, 1,000-pound lots or more, same basis, and 76c. per pound, smaller lots, same basis.

Copper Sulfate—The strike in the domestic copper industry all but paralyzed the market last week. Although one producer stated that shipments were still being made out of an eastern plant, the rest of the industry appeared to be fairly well tied up. This situation was prevalent at a time when industrial demand was strong. However, it was said that agricultural demand had declined to some extent, and would not be really active again until the fall season in the south when sulfate is used as fertilizer, and then slightly later, when sprays are used.

Copper sulfate production in May rose 13 percent and was the highest since April, 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments increased twelve percent and were again larger than production. Stocks decreased 7 percent. At the May rate of shipment, stocks were sufficient for a little less than ten days' requirements. Production and shipments

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper cyanide, 2.3c. per lb.
Platinum, metal, $3 per oz.
Zinc sulfate, 25½%, 15c. per 100 lbs.
36%, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Mercury, $3 per flk.
Tin, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
98.40	98.35	98.33	98.49

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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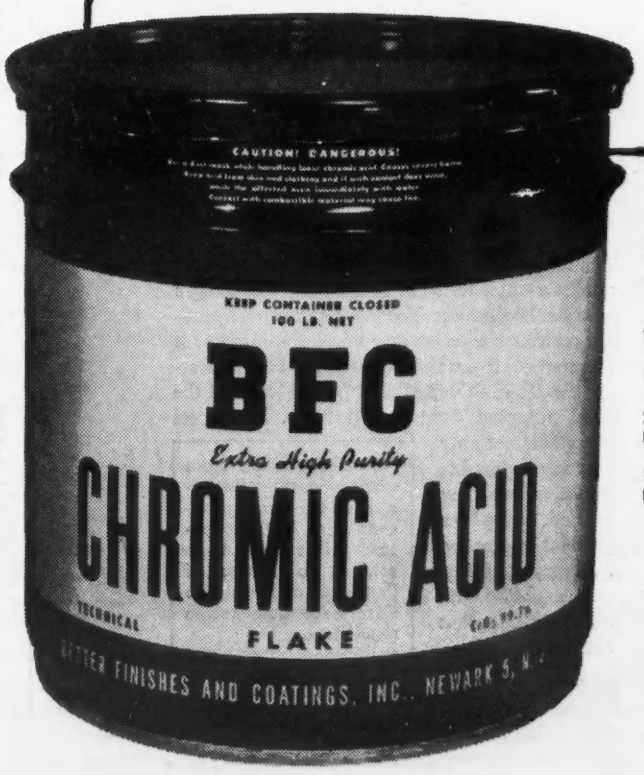

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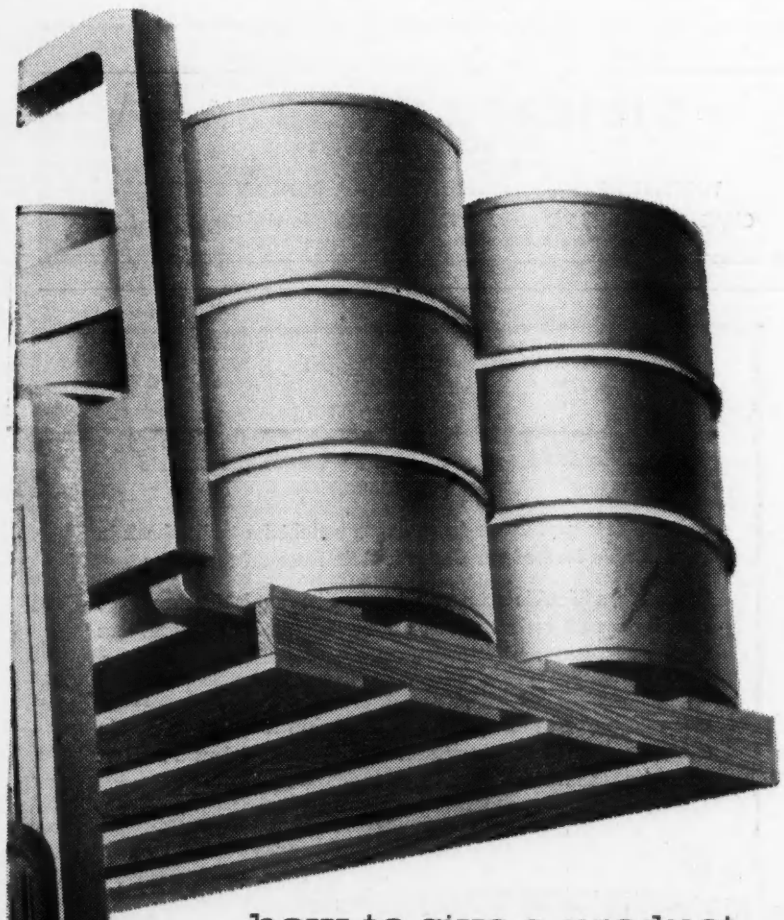

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were both substantially above the average monthly rates in 1954 and 1953.

Foreign trade data for May are not available. There were no imports in April and exports of 3,600 tons were the largest since October, 1954. Gross weight production in May amounted to 7,340 tons, as compared with 6,496 tons in April and 6,904 tons in March. The monthly average for 1954 was 5,442 tons.

Shipments of copper sulfate in May amounted to 7,640 tons, as against 6,836 tons in April and 7,744 tons in March. Stocks at the end of May declined to 2,392 tons from 2,580 tons on hand at the end of April and 2,804 tons on hand at the end of March. The monthly average for 1954 was 5,540 tons.

Lime—The market was relatively unchanged. One source reported that most producers were in an oversold position. Special railroad equipment continued to be very short, with the situation becoming more serious every week.

Domestic sales of open-market lime reached an all-time high of 811,026 tons in April, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Sales of agricultural, building, chemical and other industrial lime increased over corresponding figures for the previous month, whereas a slight decline was noted in the sales of refractory lime.

Quicklime sales in April totaled 611,695 tons, as against 596,236 tons in March, and 449,471 tons in April, 1954. Hydrated lime sales in April totaled 199,331 tons, as compared with 169,726 tons in March and 180,397 tons in April, 1954. Total sales amounted to 811,026 tons in April, as compared with 759,962 tons in March and 629,868 tons in April, 1954.

Potash, Caustic—Demand for caustic potash was said to have declined somewhat in accord with usual seasonal patterns. Prices were unchanged, with supplies plentiful.

Potassium Carbonate—Buying interest was held at a good rate, but was seasonally slower, due to decreased production of consumer goods by a number of customers. Stocks were readily available for prompt shipment.

Soda Ash—Dense ash continued to sell well to the glass industry, particularly in view of the fact that production of safety glass for automobiles has remained high all during the first half of the year. Another factor in the need for increased safety glass output is larger glass areas on the new automobile models, which some sources have estimated to be ten to 16 percent larger, depending on make.

The aluminum industry continued to produce at near-record rates, and as a result, good call was maintained for light soda ash. The phosphate industry strike in Florida with its consequent affects on dwindling supplies, was said to have had some bearing on a falling-off of orders for light ash from manufacturers of various phosphate compounds and phosphoric acid.

Soda, Caustic—Producers felt that it was fortunate that demand for caustic soda had held up well over the last few weeks. It was pointed out that since chlorine demand had been very strong during the time, resulting output of coproduct caustic soda could have been very burdensome had not several end uses accounted for strong market activity.

The rayon and film industry continued active, with production at a high pitch. Some firms which specialize in supplying

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Sodium sulfide is a light buff-colored material in flake or solid form. It contains 60 to 62% Na_2S. Flake form is shipped in lacquer-lined steel drums, 90 and 350 lbs. net. Solid form comes in steel drums, 625 lbs. net.

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the industry with caustic soda continue to report soldup positions. Kraft paper production has continued to expand and produce pulp and paper at a high rate during past weeks, and consequently good call for caustic has been maintained all along.

Sodium Silicate—Synthetic detergent inquiry was easier, due to seasonal cutbacks. Petroleum catalyst demand was also lower, as refiners operated at reduced production schedules. However, inquiry for use as boxboard adhesives strengthened to some extent as the corrugated box industry began heavier production in anticipation of greater need for Christmas packaging.

The Bureau of Census reports April output of sodium silicate declined to 48,451 tons, from 62,841 tons in March, and 49,144 tons in April, 1954. Stocks in producers' hands April 30 totaled 66,262 tons as compared with 71,491 tons on hand March 31.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Prices for this, as well as the other soluble and insoluble silicofluorides, remained unchanged but were given added strength last week by strong demand, limited supplies, and the phosphate strike in Florida.

Disregarding the strike, sellers reported that strong demand for fluoridation had caused a tight supply position. The phosphate strike in Florida shut down a large producer of silicofluorides July 1 resulting in even tighter supplies. It was felt in the trade that should the dispute last more than two weeks longer, the situation could become extremely serious.

Sodium Sulfate—Suppliers reported that stocks were continuing to build up, due to heavy Mannheim, rayon and bichromate operations. Kraft paper demand was moderate, and not sufficient enough to keep supplies down.

Zinc Sulfate—A producer of 25½ percent flake sulfate increased prices by 15c. per hundred pounds for carlots and less carlots. New listings were $6 to $7.40 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $7 to $7.90 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

At the same time, due to recent zinc metal increases, monohydrated powdered zinc sulfate was increased 25c. per hundred pounds, newly quoted at $8.50, carlots, and $9.50, less carlots f.o.b. works.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — The market remained strong, with prices for pigs and ingots unchanged and firm. Supplies continued tight, despite record production.

Consumption of purchased aluminum-base scrap in March increased about 19 percent, to 40,119 tons, compared with February, according to the Bureau of Mines. This tonnage represents the largest quantity recorded since secondary aluminum statistics were first published by the bureau in January, 1944.

The instability of the secondary aluminum industry in March was partly attributed to the over-all aluminum shortage and the uncertainty of future metal supplies. On March 23, 1955, the Office of Defense Mobilization announced that 75,000 tons of primary aluminum, previously scheduled for delivery to the national stockpile during the first half of 1955, would be diverted to industry for immediate consumption.

Production of secondary ingot by nonintegrated smelters increased about 4,800 tons in March, the result of a growing demand by the automobile and major appliance industries.

Copper—Strikes affected all but one domestic producer of copper last week, and as a result, shipments of ore and refined metal were sharply curtailed. Some 40,000 workers went on strike in Chile, and this strike, while it concerned railway and dock workers, and not miners, was expected to have some effect on the already tight supply position.

Copper metal held firm and unchanged, pegged at 36c. per pound, delivered in the US. Paradoxically, the London exchange showed some weakness and was fractionally off last week despite the strikes in this country. It was thought that the weakness had occurred as a result of the end of dock and railway strikes in England, and a consequent buildup of spot copper supplies on spot.

Mercury—The market continued weak and unsettled at current prices, with consumers on the sidelines. Metal was priced at $275 to $278 per flask.

Platinum—The market jumped $3 per ounce last week, with metal listed at $80 per ounce, nominal.

Silver—The market held steady during the week, and on Friday, bullion was quoted at 90⅛c. per troy ounce.

Tin—Straits metal declined slightly, and was quoted at 95c. per pound, spot.

Chemicals, Washing Machine Companies' Merger Approved

Easy Washing Machine Company, Syracuse, N.Y., has announced that its board of directors has approved a proposed merger with Union Chemical & Materials Corporation. The directors also approved a proposed operating agreement with Murray Corporation of America, Detroit, Mich.

Under the plan, Easy would go out of existence as a corporation. The other companies would continue its operation in Syracuse. Under the merger, the Syracuse plant would be operated by Union Chemical as its Syracuse division. W. Homer Reeve, president of Easy, would remain as president of the division.

Davison Adds John Odle

John D. Odle has joined the staff of the research and development division of Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co. Mr. Odle has been assigned to work in the research engineering department at the Curtis Bay (Baltimore) plant. After leaving school, Mr. Odle was previously employed by the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation and the National Petrochemicals Corporation.

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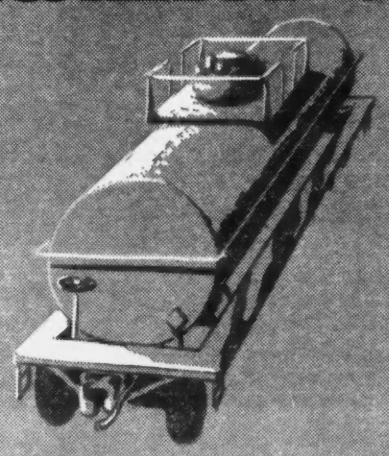

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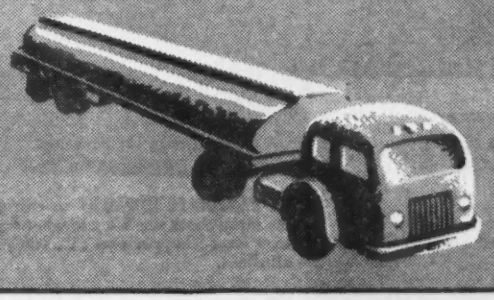

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FDA Study Committee Asks Funds Boost

—Continued from page 3

Franklin Poe, dean, College of Pharmacy, University of Colorado; Herbert N. Riley, vice-president, H. J. Heinz Company; Walter F. Silbersack, president, American Home Products Company; Judge Patrick T. Stone, United States District Court (Wisconsin), and H. Gregory Thomas, president, Chanel, Inc.

Secretary Hobby Noncommital

Secretary Hobby received the report with a statement that was noncommital of her views on any of the recommendations of the committee, but with a promise to give them careful consideration. Mrs. Hobby said:—

"A truly comprehensive survey of the Food and Drug Administration by a group of well-qualified private citizens was long overdue," Mrs. Hobby declared. "The study made by the Citizens Advisory Committe has been a significant public service, and we are all indebted to these committee members who have devoted their time and attention to the improvement of food, drug and cosmetic protection in the United States. This report will receive study by me and by other officials of the department and the Food and Drug Administration."

In describing the nature of the problem under study, the report said that there is a lack of knowledge of the broad scope of FDA responsibility both among the general public and among public servants. Three major points emphasized in this connection were:—(1) The tremendous expansion in the area of FDA activity by reason of the 30,000,000 growth in population since 1941; (2) technological developments in the production of foods and drugs, and (3) increased use of dangerous or habit-forming drugs and branded and pre-cooked foods.

Shrinkage in FDA Staff Noted

Notwithstanding the growth in the scope and complexity of FDA's responsibilities, it was added, there are fewer FDA enforcement people in absolute numbers in 1955 than there were in 1941. This is due to the meager financial support given the agency. Also, FDA is at a disadvantage in its ability to recruit needed personnel since the agency can only offer starting salaries of about $3,400 to college graduating classes whereas these same graduates are accepting positions at $5,000 and above in industry.

The study program of the committee was organized and directed into the following seven major subject areas to determine the adequacy of:— (1) Policies, planning, programming, facilities and methods of the FDA to keep up with modern developments in technology; (2) legal supports to FDA program; (3) field operations; (4) interpretation, education, and information activities to the public and to the affected industries; (5) scope and coverage of food and drug programs in the areas of foods, drugs, certification, and cosmetics; (6) cooperation and coordination with other agencies of the federal government and with state and local governments, and (7) budget and staff of the FDA to meet its responsibilities.

The summarized recommendations of the committee within each of these areas follow:—

Policies, Planning, Programming

● Concerning policies, planning, programming, facilities and methods, the committee indicated that FDA should:—

1. Plan enforcement efforts to ensure some action in all three priority categories, namely hazards to health, filth and decomposition, and economic violations. No category should be completely neglected.

2. Subject existing regulatory programs to a thorough reappraisal with respect to current needs and developments.

3. Assign top priority to the elimination of the existing accumulated backlog of work.

4. Provide the division of program planning with additional basic data to enable it to assess program status. Planning procedures should be improved.

5. Strengthen the methods of work measurement in order to reduce the relatively large proportion of time required for activities other than establishment inspection.

6. Strengthen the planning and methods functions by placing the division of program planning within the office of the commissioner and by certain other organizational changes.

7. Devote more effort to educating consumers, professional groups, public officials, and the industries concerned, with respect to the policies, procedures and activities of the Food and Drug Administration.

8. Consider the possibility of making more use of outside objective consulting services as an aid to the solution of problems.

● Under this general subject, the committee had three more recommendations with regard to facilities and equipment (headquarters):—

1. There should be laboratory facilities adjacent to the present offices of the FDA, or space for both offices and laboratories should be provided at a new location.

2. Future space requirements should be anticipated and planned for.

3. The requirements for major laboratory equipment should be determined and budget planning should provide for the schedule replacement of essential major laboratory items as they become worn out or obsolescent.

Legal Supports

● On the subject of legal supports, the committee made these points:—

1. The number of attorneys on the staff of the food and drug division of the general counsel's office should be increased and more of them should be senior attorneys.

2. The FDA should not embark on the more drastic legal actions except in the case of flagrant or persistent violations but, once legal action is instituted, it should be prosecuted vigorously.

3. Attorneys should be assigned to district offices to furnish legal assistance in the preparation of cases.

FDA Field Operations

● In its field operations, FDA was urged to:—

1. Have additional funds and staff to permit greater coverage in the field of the principal programs and projects discussed in sections

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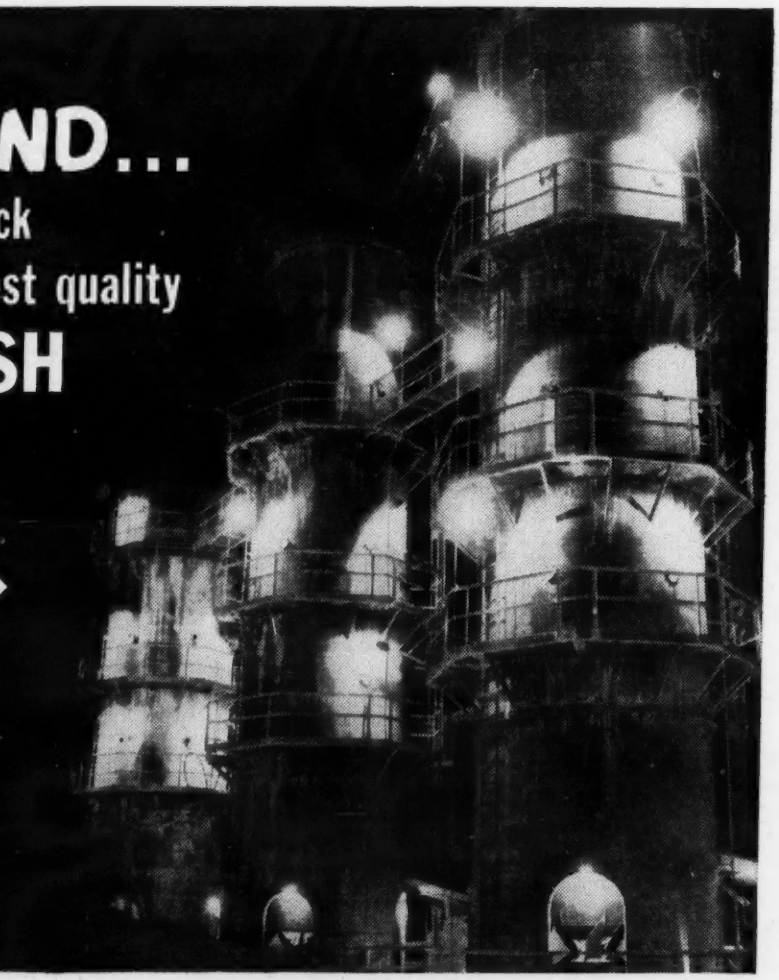

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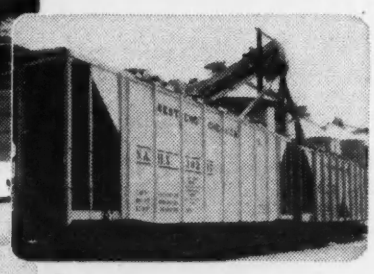

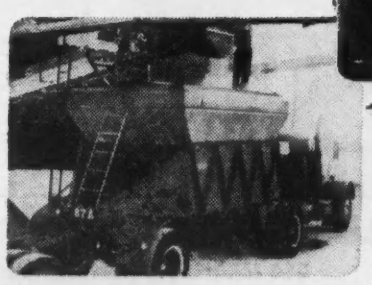

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5-A. and B., and to implement the specific recommendations made in section 3.

2. Effect increases in staff on a graduated basis, allowing ample time for thorough training and indoctrination of new personnel.

3. Determine for each district the optimum staff level beyond which there may be a need for an additional district office.

4. Cover imports more fully by examination of a greater number of shipments at more ports.

5. Improve Washington surveillance of import operations by the field staff.

6. Send its personnel to major foreign exporting countries, when possible, to observe practices and processes at first hand.

7. Improve the housing of the district offices. Equip them in a manner that would be similar to the items of equipment and replacement scheduled to be found in an industrial installation of similar size and purpose.

8. Purchase new equipment in accordance with a predetermined schedule.

9. Plan education and interpretation as a regularly-scheduled field activity, coordinated policy-wise and program-wise from a central point at headquarters, and supported in each district by a specific allocation of time for this purpose.

10. Stimulate, plan and provide travel funds for participation of district office personnel in meetings of state and local health officers and of industry.

11. Take action to obtain effective collaboration from other agencies in the field, federal, state and local.

12. Analyze, control and reduce the relatively large proportion of time required for non-establishment inspection activities.

13. Analize the variations in the number of inspections made in each district and the average amount of time spent per establishment to determine how staff productivity might be increased.

14. Consider permitting district chiefs to refer directly to the U. S. Attorney a greater number of foods than are now handled through this shortened procedure.

15. Provide for better internal communication from Washington to the district offices so that field staffs will be fully informed of Washington thinking.

Education and Information

● Concerning interpretation, education and information activities, the committee urged FDA to:—

1. Establish in the commissioner's office a division of educational operations, directed by a qualified person to develop and direct a broad, well-coordinated program aimed at promoting compliance through informational and educational efforts directed to public and industry.

2. Regularly plan and provide funds for educational activity.

3. Allocate a fixed portion of not less than 1½ to 2 percent of the total annual enforcement budget for informational and educational activities supporting enforcement programs.

4. Warn the public against quackery in specific terms and increase public knowledge with respect to the protection afforded by the labeling provisions of the act.

5. Indoctrinate all FDA personnel concerning the importance of education and information activities.

6. Find more effective means to educate doctors with respect to the drug sections of the law and to develop mutual understanding among doctors, pharmacists, and the public with respect to the provisions of the Durham-Humphrey amendment, in particular.

7. Encourage the training of students of pharmacy in the requirements of the law.

8. Reinstitute "Trade Correspondence" letters or the equivalent thereof in response to industry inquiries.

9. Publish leaflets or pamphlets discussing in nonlegal terms the obligations of manufacturers, packers, and distributors in order to promote compliance and a general understanding of the law and the FDA's operations.

10. Produce an up-to-date documentary motion picture for loan to public schools, organizations, TV programs, etc.

11. Provide for more adequate representation of the FDA at meetings of state and local food and drug or health officials.

12. Establish arrangements by which the FDA can stimulate and work with and enlist the support of industry movements (rather than individual company sponsorship) to harness the tremendous amount of enthsiasm, talent and financial support which could be available in support of educational and informational objectives of the FDA.

Agency's Food Programs

● In its food programs, the committee said FDA should:—

1. Have additional funds and manpower to provide adequate coverage of the food programs and to support the recommendations listed in section 5-A.

2. Propose, wherever possible, food standards in substance and form so as to facilitate their adoption under the terms of the Hale amendment (Sec. 401 (b)).

3. Reduce technicalities and length of the hearings on food standards.

4. Concentrate its resources more on standards where problems of major importance are involved and devote less time to areas where there is little controversy.

5. Provide flexibility in food standards to permit of change for the improvement of quality or value, or the introduction of new varieties of forms.

6. Give first consideration to advisory enforcement and resort to punitive enforcement only in flagrant and substantial abuses.

7. Eliminate the existing accumulated backlog of food standards upon which hearings have been held and no action has been taken.

8. Pending the adoption of the proposed "new chemicals in food" amendment, the FDA should improve its program on chemical additives by fostering optimum cooperation with and from manufacturers so that they will consult with FDA concerning the use of additives before such uses; publicizing to the industry its recommendations on additives and their use; and making its standards of "necessary and unavoidable and "poisonous and deleterious" as realistic and flexible as is consistent with practical health and major economic considerations.

9. Concentrate its inspections for additive use on those segments of industry which have not established an unwavering policy of integrity and responsibility.

10. Examine the functions of the divisions of food and nutrition to prevent overlapping.

11. Investigate the possibilities of consolidating FDA laboratory facilities for food testing.

12. Develop better technics of work measurement to increase coverage and increase the number of inspections per man.

13. Develop better statistical analysis facilities in order to establish a more selective basis for inspection.

14. Provide educational programs for industry to keep it better informed of FDA principles, including much broader dissemination of FDA policies and standards through food associations, journals, press releases, trade correspondence, letters of warning, etc.

15. Increase liaison with manufacturers and their technical groups to keep FDA abreast of current developments.

16. Encourage and develop effective food law enforcement by state and local officials.

17. Reserve drastic legal actions against food establishments for flagrant or deliberate prac-

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CHEMICALS OUTLOOK July, 1955

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

PLURONICS IMPROVE SHAMPOO FORMULATIONS

Makers of shampoos and other hair preparations are benefiting from the many advantages offered by the Pluronics* -- Wyandotte's new series of 100%-active nonionic surface-active agents. For -- as the Pluronics are a series -- it is possible to select a better balance of desirable properties for a given formulation.

For example: since grease removal and other properties of the Pluronics are directly related to the hydrophobic-hydrophilic balance, a Pluronic having the desired level of ability to remove grease may be selected from the series. By leaving the proper amount of oil, the Pluronics leave the hair in soft, manageable condition. Manufacturers of soap-based shampoos have found that the excellent lime-soap dispersant properties of the Pluronics improve the rinsability of their products in hard-water areas.

Extensive tests have shown that the Pluronics are neither irritants nor primary sensitizers for human skin. They have an unusually low order of eye irritation. Also, they have a low order of oral toxicity. These "plus" factors work to good advantage in all hair preparations, including dyes. And, thanks to exceptional detergency and soil suspension, the Pluronics are ideally suited for cleaning hair.

In addition, the Pluronics are compatible with all types of ingredients commonly used in shampoos, such as: soap and other anionic surfactants; quaternaries used in dandruff-remover shampoos; water of any hardness; and auxiliary materials, like dyes and perfumes. The Pluronics are practically odorless. And, although low foaming themselves, they may be successfully used with high-foaming agents.

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tices seriously hazardous to health or of substantial economic importance.

18. Make more informal efforts to effect voluntary compliance in cases of lesser violations, particularly if it is not apparent that the violations arose out of policy or intent.

19. Conserve manpower for more important programs through the application of more realistic concepts of dangers to health or economy, including analysis of consumer and industry injuries or complaints before formulating programs.

20. Limit the dissemination of news of violative practices by industry, and accentuate the positive aspects.

21. Encourage food groups to improve their own practices among themselves by fostering informal commodity and product standards of purity, labeling, and sanitation, and provide them with all possible assurances from other branches of government that such efforts will not bring them hazards under other laws.

22. Increase the number of man-hours devoted to projects designed to meet special problems imposed by the increasing complexity of current processing and marketing developments.

23. Develop a general education program for the consuming public with respect to special dietary foods.

24. Develop technological and administrative methods and technics for detecting and determining conditions which present actual health or serious economic hazards, as distinguished from those which, while violative of law, are of lesser importance.

25. Encourage more extensive application of judgment and discretion by field personnel for selection of inspection subjects and for the informal disposition of problems.

26. Prepare for the anticipated increased workload which the recent pesticide amendment will undoubtedly impose upon the FDA and obtain facilities and personnel for the development of competent analytical technics; work with industry to define reasonable and realistic toxicity levels; and educate its field personnel in the application of the standards arrived upon.

● For specific recommendations on FDA drugs and devices programs, see separate story on page 5.

Cosmetics Program

● Concerning the agency's cosmetics programs, the committee said FDA should:—

1. Have more funds for inspectional activities to permit more adequate enforcement of the existing law with respect to cosmetics.

2. Utilize a full 2 percent of the FDA budget in support of the cosmetic sections of the law, exclusive of that encompassed by the certified color program.

3. Direct greater enforcement activity toward economic cheats.

● The committee's proposals regarding certification and inspection services may be found in a separate story on page 4.

Relationship With Other Agencies

● As for the relationship with other agencies, the committee said the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the FDA should:—

1. Take steps, at the appropriate level, to bring about better cooperation among federal agencies.

2. Examine the possibilities of greater cooperation between the Public Health Service and the FDA.

3. Work for the removal of obstacles to greater cooperation with the state and local agencies.

4. Develop cooperation with, and understand-

—*Continued on page 78*

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While there was a noticeable let up in trading for textile and leather chemicals last week, compared with the latter part of June, the market as a whole remained on a steady basis price-wise. Most items were maintained at former levels, though there was some shading reported in potato starch for immediate shipment from Maine on firm bids in some quarters. Other sellers held stocks at unchanged levels.

Egg derivatives also were unsettled as a result of slow demand. Flake egg albumin was reduced 1 cent per pound and yolk 2 cents. While chemicals were quiet, recent good volume of business kept quotations steady. Conditions in tapioca flour market were unchanged and steady. Trading of late has been confined to Brazilian grades, while interest in Siamese and Java replacements has fallen off considerably. Offers from the Far East for shipment were practically nil owing to the end of production for this season. Demand for corn starch and dextrin was moderate and up to seasonal volume.

Buying interest in tanning materials continued inactive. Replacements, however of all varieties were well held, reflecting the firmness of primary markets.

Fiber consumption on the woolen and worsted systems in May was 1 percent higher than April and 12 percent above May last year, according to the Census Bureau. The weekly average raw wool consumption in May was 8,476,000 pounds (scoured basis) 3 percent above April and 7 percent above May, 1954, while the carpet class wool increased 1 percent above April and 23 percent above May, last year. The Census Bureau also reported stocks of apparel class wool on April 1 at 159,600,000 pounds (scoured basis) an increase of 7 percent above April 1 last year. Manufacturers stocks increased 3 percent and dealers stocks, including stocks purchased by CCC through the loan program were 9 percent higher. Consumption of fibers other than wool averaged 5,763,000 pounds or 2 percent less than the April average but 22 percent above the May, 1954 average.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 1c. per lb.
powder, 1c. per lb.
Yolk, 2c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
104.63	104.64	104.62	95.78

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—While business was slow, reflecting the vacation shut down of many plants during the first half of July, the market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Demand for delivery against contracts also slackened.

Sodium Acetate — Prices were unchanged and steady. Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Market was quiet. Prices were firm at the recent advance. Carlots and truckloads were quoted at 22c. per pound, works and 22½c. for smaller quantities.

Sulfonated Oils — Consuming interest was limited to actual needs. All varieties were quotably unchanged and well held.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Fair volume of business continued to move for prompt needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and well held. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.69; dark $8.79, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch — Hand-to-mouth buying was reported for actual requirements. Prices were without change and well held. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was reduced 1,079,000 bushels to 27,476,000 bushels for the week ended June 30, compared with 14,614,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Reduced trading weakened the tone of the market and prices scored net decline of 1c. per pound. Flake was quoted at $1.68 to $1.72 per pound, and powder, $1.72 to $1.74 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Demand for technical albumin was slow. Stocks for spot delivery were unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, as to quantity and quality.

Egg Yolk—This market also was easier and dropped at least 2c. per pound. Consuming demand lacked snap and was confined to actual needs. Yolk was held at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, spot according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest lagged, reflecting vacation shutdowns of many consuming plants. Market was light, sales were reported at 7c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine, prompt shipment, though 7¼c. was maintained by some producers. Stocks in Maine were not burdensome and closely held. The market in Idaho was unchanged at 6¾c. per pound, with stocks now available thereat, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Interest in French starch was inactive, with shipments unchanged at 7.35c. per pound, exdock, duty paid, prompt. Moderate buying was noted for spot delivery. Stocks on spot were maintained at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in fair demand for spot delivery. Interest in replacement from producing centers lagged and prompt shipment was nominal at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. On spot raw was unchanged at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—While trading was less active last week, recent business was centered in Brazilian grades. Good quality Brazilian flour was maintained at 6¼c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment. A good volume of business has been booked during the past few weeks. Interest in replacements from the Far East has dropped sharply and primary markets were merely nominal. Brazilian flour on spot was unchanged at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

India continues to be one of the world's largest sources for raw hides and skins. In 1954, Indian exports of these materials increased about 15 percent in quantity and 16 percent in value, compared with 1953. Annual production was estimated at 16,500,000 cowhides, 4,700,000 buffalo hides, 23,200,000 goatskins, and 15,100,000 sheepskins.

Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins in 1954, however, declined about 16 percent in volume and 14 percent in value. Imports into India in 1954 totaled 77,635 cwts. of raw hides and 29,147 cwts. of raw skins, as compared with 61,365 cwts. and 34,090 cwts., respectively, in 1953.

Cutch—Trading was slow. Market remained steady at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry was inactive. Replacements were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of primary markets. African bark was held at $69 to $71 per ton, exdock. Colombian bark was unchanged at $58 per ton, exdock, and Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, same basis, prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Trading was restricted by the light offers for shipment. Stocks were scarce at primary sources owing to the short crop. Prices were maintained at current levels. JI's were quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed, $78 to $80, and Bombay, $60, same basis. Solid extract was maintained at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Business was restricted to nearby shipment. Light sales were reported at unchanged quotations. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Conditions in primary markets continued steady at former quotations. Business was slow, but offers were well held. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton exdock and merchantable, $95 same basis, prompt shipment. Extracts were well held. East African was quoted at 9¾c. per pound and South African, 10c. exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Dry Point, °F...	310	308	300
SAFETY			
Flash Point, TCC, °F...	—	—	60
SOLVENT POWER			
Aniline Point, °F...	129	131	102
Kauri Butanol No....	38	38	46
WEIGHT			
Gravity, °API...	56.0	56.8	50.0
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F...	.7547	.7515	.7796
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F...	6.28	6.256	6.49

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market showed a slight tendency toward stability last week, with a number of the derivatives appearing to revive somewhat from the summer sales slump. Leadership in the direction of sales stability was offered by a new price agreement between automobile manufacturers and distributors, which promised a market firmness that has been absent throughout the automobile labor difficulties and the period that directly followed. The move had a dual purpose in that it also will offset the possibility of a new sales slump that appeared on the horizon due to stockpiling on the part of the distributors.

Lacquer diluents continued to ride high on the sales of both construction industry and home users. Paint manufacturers attributed a great deal of the home user's sales to the do-it-yourself movement.

Benzol and mineral spirits, the two derivatives most likely to profit by the new automotive industry agreement, have already shown signs of revival, according to producers. Though the sales changes were only noted in minor isolated areas, producers claim that it is the beginning of a trend.

In Canada, crude petroleum showed its highest sales record for the first quarter of the year.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—A price agreement between automobile manufacturer and distributor has resulted in a fresh flow of products, it was noted. Producers claimed that though no new sales have resulted from the agreement, they expect good results. The summer slowdown in sales still retains its hold on the market. Production, as of last week was the same; sales were unmoving, and quotations remained what they had been for the past month.

Heptane—Price listings for heptane continued unchanged. The prices were:—.19 per gallon in Bayonne, N. J.; .14¾c per gallon in Baytown and Borger, Tex. There was no intimation of change, either in price, production or sales, producers noted. Production-wise, the heptane field might slide, however, with the high number of plants shutting down completely for the vacation periods.

Lacquer Diluents—Price listings continued at:—.169—.204 per gallon in Los Angeles; .19 per gallon in the New York, New Jersey area. Sales remained good, with the construction industry and home users buying nearly up to production capacity.

Mineral Spirits—The factor of the new price agreement between automobile manufacturers and distributors has been well looked upon by mineral spirits producers. Fears of a further decline due to the distributors earlier stockpiling, have nearly been washed away by the move. Production remains high. Sales and quotations were unchanged.

Toluol—Price listings per gallon for toluol, which continue unchanged, are:—Albany, N. Y., .35; Bayonne, N. J., .34; Baytown, Tex., .33; Chicago, Ill., .35; Detroit, Mich., .35; Houston, Tex., .33; Philadelphia, .34; Providence, R. I., .35; Wood River, Ill., .35.

Sales remained sluggish with the continued lack of interest in sales shown by government and industry buyers. Though production had remained high earlier in the season, there has been a slight, though perceptable, cut back.

Xylol—Industrial xylol price listings, per gallon, are:—Bayonne, N. J., .34: Baytown, Tex., .33; Chicago, Ill., .35; Philadelphia, .34; Providence, R. I., .35; Wood River, Ill., .35. The quotations have continued unchanged for several months. Insecticide manufacturer sales remained the one stable factor in the xylol field. Other buyers, suffering themselves from the .n-roads caused by the summer slump, kept sales down to a minimum.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Price listings for propane continued at:—industrial tanks, group three, .02½ per gallon; butane price listings also continued as before:—industrial tanks, group three, .2½ per gallon. Propane was selling for .07¼ per gallon in New York harbor, while butane was going for .08. The market was quiet in most areas over the past week. Stocks continued to climb, though production showed no perceptable increase. Sales were slightly off.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market continued steady, with variations absent in both production and sales. Quotations also remained stable. Buyers queries from South America, producers noted, were intensified last week, and may be the first signs of a sales upsurge in this area.

Paraffin—Prices for crude scate continued at .0710 per lb. Price range for fully refined ran from .0710 to .0855 per lb. The wax covered container market remained steady and good with some signs of a sales rise, though producers noted that the rises were in isolated areas and not general. Stocks were not particularly high, with most production going direct to the distributor. Production and sales throughout the field, however, remained on a steady even level.

Miscellaneous

The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ending June 24 was estimated at 6,636,700 barrels by the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average production of crude oil was 25,850,000 barrels. Import figures for the four weeks ending June 24th were estimated at 762,300 barrels of crude oil per day.

Canadian crude oil production reached a record 28,596,436 barrels in the first quarter of this year, compared with 21,824,064 barrels in the corresponding period of 1954, according to figures compiled by the bureau of statistics.

A recommendation for a 15,000 barrel increase in the daily production allowable of Kansas crude oil for July to 315,000 barrels from the June level of 300,000 barrels was taken under advisement by the Kansas Corporation Commission.

Petrolatum—This product has remained steady in both sales and production, with a plentiful stock on hand, producers noted. Current petrolatum prices are, per pound in tankcars at refinery:—amber, .03¼-.04⅛; cream, .04⅜-.05⅝; extra amber, .03½-.04⅜; USP, white, .04⅞-.06; snow, .05⅜-.05⅞; soft, .05-.05⅞; yellow soft, .03½-.05⅞.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Propane and butane witnessed fair to moderate demand with supplies ample in the Basin area. Somewhat more activity for butane was reported in interior valley regions. Prices were firm and unchanged with butane quoted .069 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; propane listed .059 per gallon, same basis.

Steady demand continued for high melting point paraffin waxes with no surplus of any grade reported. No leveling off for production or sales was expected in the immediate future. Listings remained firm and unchanged. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, listed .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .093 per pound. All 10,000 pound minimum. Add .0077 per pound for cartons. All .0025 per pound for export. Tankcar prices quoted .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound respectively.

The local market for solvents and diluents witnessed little change over the week. The supply position for all material was good with steady demand reported for lacquer diluents. Listings were unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 19.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluents quoted 20.4c. per gallon, same basis.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 25 totaled 273,405,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 275,768,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,363,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,671,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 308,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Brownell Seeks Wider Antitrust Powers

—Continued from page 3

session, custody or control of any documentary material bearing on any antitrust investigation.

Each demand would contain a statement of the statute which allegedly is being violated and a description of the class or classes of documentary material to be produced with such definiteness and certainty as to permit such material to be fairly identified. It also would prescribe a return date providing a reasonable time within which the evidence demanded may be assembled and produced, and identify the custodian to whom such evidence is to be delivered.

Safeguards in Proposed Bill

The bill would prohibit any requirement which would be held unreasonable if contained in a court-issued subpoena duces tecum in aid of a grand jury investigation. It also would bar any requirement for production of any documentary evidence which the recipient can show would be privileged from disclosure if demanded by a subpoena duces tecum. Provision also is made to:—

- Permit the department to ask a federal district court to issue an order to enforce a demand for documents.
- Permit a person upon whom a demand is served by the department to petition a federal district court within twenty days of such service for an order modifying or setting aside such a demand.

Any disobedience of any final order by a court would be punishable as a contempt.

The bill also provides for criminal penalties not exceeding $5,000 fine, five years' imprisonment, or both, for anyone convicted of wilfully removing, concealing, withholding, destroying, mutilating, altering, or by any other means falsifying any material in his possession, custody or control with the intent to avoid, evade, prevent or obstruct compliance in whole or in part with any civil investigative demand.

Mr. Brownell, in emphasizing the need for the proposed process, recalled that the study committee report said in part:—

Study Committee Report Quoted

"The inevitable generality of most statutory antitrust prohibitions render facts of paramount importance. Accordingly, effective enforcement requires full and comprehensive investigation before formal proceedings, civil or criminal, are commenced. Incomplete investigation may mean proceedings not justified by more careful search, and study. Public retreat by the prosecutor may then be difficult, if not impossible, and the result may be a futile trial exhausting the reseources of litigants and increasing court congestion. Thus the adequacy of investigatory processes can make or break any enforcement program."

The Attorney General said that the process proposed would mean "a real saving in time and expense not only for the government, but for private parties."

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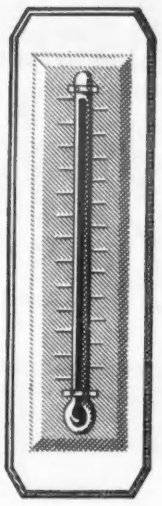

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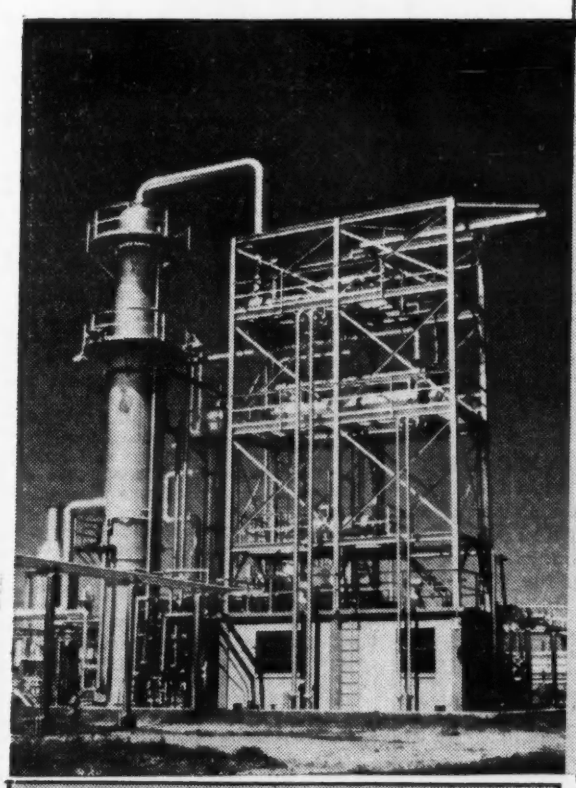

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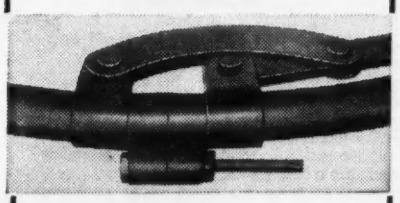

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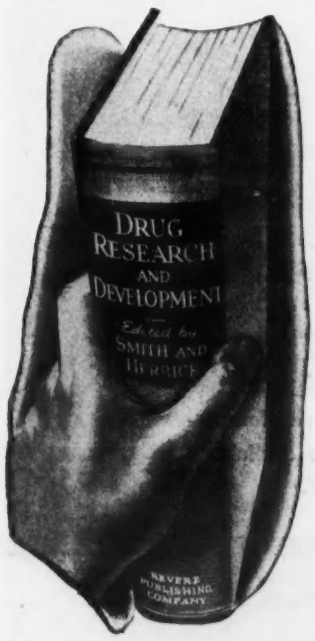

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

There was no price activity reported among industrial organics last week. All of the materials that changed contract schedules July 1 were settled at their new levels. Demand remained very active for many products. Most sources looked for a continued good sales rate, with no appreciable drop during this quarter.

Among solvents acetone remained in a relatively firm position. The price was holding and the sales volume was maintained. Ethyl alcohol was felt to be on relatively firm ground. Prices of ethanol were not expected to change immediately, one way or the other. Demand for ethanol was still well diversified. Butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, MEK and MIBK all enjoyed good solvent demand. The two markets for the ketones enjoyed a broad lacquer demand dependent upon no single industry for sustained activity. This was true of most solvents currently.

Butadiene saw a strong demand from synthetic rubber. It was expected to continue. Refined glycerine, formaldehyde and PE moved very well to synthetic resins. The glycerine market was still strong, with depleting stocks. But, a better balance was felt to be in sight. Although no decrease in buying activity was noticeable yet, some is expected as a part of the normal seasonal pattern during vacation periods. A little more imported crudes have become available in recent weeks.

Ethylene glycol and oxide were in short supply. Most industrial consumers were able to get about all they needed of these materials. However, heavy antifreeze canning requirements have tightened up the market considerably. Many trade sources felt that supplies would remain short for the next several months, unless demand suddenly dies away. No one expected the call for antifreeze glycol to subside. Triethanolamine continued to show market growth. It was said that there has not even been a levelling off. The swing has been steadily upward.

Acetone—The volume of sales continued to hold up for acetone. Activity here was in keeping with overall good demand for solvents. Producers were moving most of their acetone production along without difficulty. There was still ample material available due to the large capacity of producers as a whole.

Prices continued to look firm at the 7c. per pound level for tankcar quantities. There were fewer reports of price shading in the acetone market in recent weeks; however they have not entirely disappeared. It was said that, even though an occasional report was heard of shading, consumers were still buying at the market price. Hence, much of reported price shading was discounted by producers.

Alcohol—Market conditions for ethanol were unchanged. Demand was fairly strong and well diversified. Most sources felt the market was on firm ground currently. It was said that there were not any immediate changes likely. Demand was expected to hold up. There was enough production capacity to meet consumption requirements. And, prices were not looked for to go up in the near future —even though almost all of the weakness, that had been evident several months back, has now disappeared.

Butadiene—Trade sources said that this market was still very firm. A strong demand continued as a result of the growth of synthetic rubber. More demand from this direction arose when private industry took over government facilities and began to build up inventories for future needs.

The high rate in automobiles was another big reason for sustained rubber production. Not only is there a need in tire production, but a large volume of activity centers around many uses such as rubber channels, caps, covers, bushings and mounts. With production up, they're all doing well and supplying sales outlets for chemicals used in production of the rubber materials.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand was still good for butanol. Suppliers were moving production out in the direction of lacquer outlets, plasticizers and synthetic resins. There was good activity in the market for the ester too.

Both the alcohol and the ester combined provided enough demand to keep the situation firm for the past several months. Export demand has not been as strong as it was earlier. But, domestic solvent call was in line with general business trends.

Diethanolamine — Demand remained quite strong. The sustained call from detergents and other related outlets kept sales and production in a relatively good balance. Producers expected the even business levels to continue for a while. Prices have been firm at former listings, with no inclination for a change shown. The recent increase in triethanolamine schedules has not effected quotations of the mono- or di- isomers, nor was it expected to do so.

Ethylene Dichloride — Demand remained steady from month-to-month. A substantial part of the business in this market was in sale for output of tetraethyl lead. Demand from this gasoline additive was consistent the year round, trade sources have indicated. Thus, no unusual surges or depressions in buying were anticipated. The price was firm and unaltered. Supplies were adequate to meet consumption requirements.

Ethylene Glycol—A heavy call for material from antifreeze outlets continued to keep the market quite short. Producers brought their operating schedules up to a high rate rapidly. However, there were still some consumers running around looking for extra glycol for anti-freeze use.

In general, industrial consumers were able to get enough material for their needs because of the materially smaller volume going in that direction. Trade sources felt that the calls for antifreeze glycol will continue to keep supplies short through July and August and possibly even into October. The problems of short supplies in times of high buying periods were not new to this industry despite increased production capacity. This was partially because "a year's business has to be crowded into the few months of the canning season."

In recent years there have been relatively slower antifreeze seasons when all of the capacity has not been needed. Early this year the industry was not operating up at its present high levels, and there were two strikes, one short and one long, at major producers' facilities. This left stocks and production at a lower point than they might have been when the surge in buying started for the current canning season.

The sustained level of production of automobiles, which is increasing the number of cars on the road daily, was providing a good market for antifreeze in new equipment and replacement sales. Now that auto contracts are settled and production goals are clearer, output of glycols has risen to a peak to meet the demand. Nevertheless, suppliers feel the backlog will last several months, through the high activity of the season.

Ethylene Oxide—The heavy call for material to take care of antifreeze glycol needs was still a major factor in keeping the market in a tight supply situation. The oxide is diverted into these channels during the canning season in substantial volume. Industrial outlets for oxide do not generally amount to the total going to the glycol derivative. But, when the antifreeze season is at its peak, there is even less oxide available for other outlets.

Formaldehyde—Suppliers were still moving their production right out at a good pace to meet the needs of resin consumption. A large part of the resins requirements were for use in industrial finishing operations and a substantial vol-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
131.03	131.03	130.70	131.89

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ume was also going to adhesive outlets in plywood bonding operations.

Both consuming channels totaled a considerable volume, and the resulting market was a good and active one. The contract prices established July 1 became effective without any appreciable drop-off of sales volume. The price was considered firm and settled at its new level.

Glycerine—A strong demand for refined material was still evident in this market. Trade sources reported that stocks continued to decrease at the present pace. However, it was felt that a more balanced position was now in sight. Some seasonal easing during summer shutdown periods was anticipated. Then, too, continued production of synthetic glycerine with more output capacity due to come in the market was expected to result in a more favorable balance of supplies eventually.

While crudes were not as short as they were, they were not overly abundant. However, fairly heavy imports have helped the situation in the metropolitan area somewhat. A good volume of imported crudes came in from the Argentine and many smaller lots from Japan have added up to a better supply of soaplye and saponification material, it was said. Prices held firm at former levels.

Iso-octyl Alcohol—A very good demand held up in this market. Producers indicated that sales were running along at a good rate. Material was being moved right out to fill orders. Some of the well sustained activity was felt to be a result of the high level of operations in automobiles requiring more synthetics and plasticizers for the plastics used in upholstery and knobs.

So far there has been no sign of any easing of demand and trade sources felt that the pace would continue. The price was firm without change.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Business was very good, producers said. Production was moving right out for chemical and solvent uses. To some extent, isopropanol follows the general pattern of activity set by the ethanol market, and, ethanol has been steady on firm ground for the past couple of months. Prices were firm at former listings. No shortage of material was reported or expected because production capacity is generally capable of handling demand.

Methanol—This market was still doing well, suppliers said. Demand was strong from industrial outlets. Much of the antifreeze business for this canning period was contracted, but there was still a good volume moving out in that direction. The call for methanol from formaldehyde producers remained at a high level and was expected to continue as long as the synthetic resin business holds up so well.

The price schedule was firm at present listings and was not expected to move in the immediate future. Production was generally adequate to take care of industrial needs and was moving to that outlet as fast as it was made.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Producers continued to relate that sales of MEK were running at a very high level. Demand was excellent from the automobile industry. But, generally good lacquer business has supported the markets for solvents to such an extent that suppliers are not looking for an appreciable drop in business during the normally slow vacation periods of this month and next.

It was felt that there would probably be some easing as various segments of the trade shutdown. However, the reaction on overall market activity was expected to be less severe than in some previous years. This was partly the case because one consuming area would be coming back in, while another was dropping off—one balancing out the other. What was directly visible last week, was a market with exceptionally strong demand and no signs of any lessening of the pace immediately in view.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—A well maintained demand from most lacquer outlets kept the pace up in this market. Many solvents were doing as well, enjoying particularly good calls from the automotive and furniture industries.

The expansion of business activity for lacquer materials went beyond automobile production, extending into many lines of steel fabrication that require industrial finishes. Small home appliances were reported to be doing excellently, while sustained sales of large appliances were beyond earlier expectations.

Resulting good business for MIBK moving in various directions supported continued optimism. It was felt that there wouldn't be much cutting of needs in future weeks. What might come about by seasonal drops in summer shutdown periods would be readily balanced by good demand in other directions. Most sources estimated that the seasonal drop during this and next month will be considerably less than many other years. Settlement of contract negotiations in the automotive industry and projected operating rates there added impetus to the pace set in solvents.

Methylamines—No significant changes were noted for these amines. Producers related that the market was steady and holding its own pace. Prices were firm at previously established levels. Supplies were adequate to handle current demand.

Monoethanolamine—Price schedules remained firm at previously established

—*Continued on page 57*

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Properties

Molecular Weight	31.06	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	— 6.79	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	34	(30% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.912	(30% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.6	(30% sol)

DIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_2NH$

Uses
Raw material in manufacture of thiuram sulfide-type vulcanization accelerators and of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid salts used as fungicides. Neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2,4-D salts. Manufacture of anti-malarials.

Properties

Molecular Weight	45.08	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	6.88	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	54	(25% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.921	(25% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.7	(25% sol)

TRIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_3N$

Uses
Preparation of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds used as softeners, lubricants and waterproofing agents for textiles. Used with benzoyl peroxide to "set" methacrylate resins. Synthesis of cationic surface-active agents.

Properties

Molecular Weight	59.11	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	2.87	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	38	(25% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.913	(25% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.6	(25% sol)

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Coal Chemicals

Crude 74-degree naphthalene was increased ¾ cent per pound last week. No other price changes were made after the previous week's announcement of increases in 78-degree and industrial refined grades of naphthalene. The market scene was relatively stable in all quarters with buying of material at very good levels.

Tar acids were products which enjoyed strong demand. The call for cresols and cresylic acid kept a few fractions in short supply. Natural grades of phenol have been selling at a good pace. Synthetic phenol sales were much improved in recent weeks. Total production capacity of phenol has come up enough to make the current good sales rate look less strong than it actually is.

Light oils were holding up well. Demand from synthetic rubber outlets were reported to be substantially better in some directions. Industrial solvent requirements for toluol have held up better than trade sources contemplated. Xylol was considered to be in an adequately balanced position. No revisions in the price structures for these aromatics were seen.

Demand for many intermediates has been holding up well. Demand from dyestuff intermediates outlets was generally good. Chemicals for rubber industry use enjoyed good call. Phthalic anhydride was in tight supply. Monochlorobenzene demand has been increasing steadily.

Steel operations were scheduled to be at 89.7 percent of theoretical capacity during the week ending July 10. This was equivalent to 2,164,000 tons, or an index of 134.7. The previous week production was off slightly because of the now settled labor disputes. A total of 1,716,000 tons were produced compared to 2,286,000 tons one month ago and 1,430,000 tons one year ago, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The month of May was also a record month for shipments of finished steel. A total of 7,540,889 net tons were reported by the Institute. The previous record was set in March, 1953 and totaled 7,436,929 tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—Manufacturers of styrene were said to be buying very good amounts of material as synthetic rubber production continued to climb according to demand from the automobile industry. Good output volume was reported by producers last week. A fairly large portion of benzol was also reported to be moving to producers of other materials, according to industry sources. The increased use of benzol for the manufacture of synthetic phenol was mentioned as an important factor in the good buying picture prevalent throughout the industry.

Plastics manufacturers continued to hold to a high rate as more and more developing processes are discovered. The number of new innovations and uses for plastics are increasing almost daily, and industry sources are of the opinion that the surface has just been scratched as far as plastics development is concerned. Demand was described as good throughout the market and no prices were changed.

Sales of nitration grade benzol for May totaled 6,562,926 gallons as compared with 6,453,422 gallons for April and 4,744,112 gallons for May a year ago, according to the Bureau of Mines. Industrial pure grade sales for May totaled 8,106,595 gallons and 90 percent grade figures were 154,013 gallons. Stocks of nitration grade benzol for May totaled 1,977,290 gallons as compared with 2,785,463 gallons in April and 2,290,748 gallons one year ago. The stocks of industrial pure grade were 341,046 gallons and 90 percent grade stocks were 52,372 gallons.

Coaltar—Resale material was moving at normally good rates and buying interest is expected to maintain present levels for some time to come. Prices remained constant, it was reported.

Sales of crude coaltar material for May totaled 30,158,075 gallons compared with 29,685,226 gallons for April and 28,220,523 gallons for May 1954, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of crude coaltar for May were 38,172,899 gallons compared with 36,692,796 gallons in April and 34,366,348 gallons one year ago, the Bureau reported.

Cresols — The call for material from producers of cresylic resins was steady in most areas over the past week. The price changes which took effect for spot material last month and July 1 for contract buying were said to be holding firm and all producers have gone along with the new listings. Manufacturers of tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels, and flotations outlets totaled enough to keep several fractions in tight supply. Increased consumer buying interest in these and other materials was said to be more than adequate. Industry sources stated that the well developed cresylic resin outlets contributed largely to present conditions.

Prices remained firm at the new levels for spot and contract material effective July 1. Both technical and USP grades were increased on that date. The technical grade listings are 13½c. per pound in tankcars, 14.8c. per pound in drum carlots, and 15.1c. per pound in less than carlots quantities. The USP grade listings were steady at 14½c. per pound in tankcars, 15.8c. per pound in drum carlots, and 16.1c. per pound for less than carlots.

Cresylic Acid—The chief factor in the tight situation prevalent in several grades of coaltar and petroleum acids was described as strong tar acid demand. Trade sources indicated that the market was as a whole in a firm position. Most fractions were said to be in short supply, and buying inquiries from several users were not able to be filled, according to sources.

The increases in production which were made in recent weeks were still not enough to meet all of requirements of resins, tricresyl phosphate and wire enamels. There were other uses, such as disinfectants, flotation outlets and aircraft engine cleaners that also provided nice call for cresylic acid. Current prices were

Price Trends

Advanced
Naphthalene, 74°C., ¾c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
114.73	114.73*	114.68	114.57

* Revised.

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cokeoven Output: May

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing May 1955, and May 1954, reported by the Bureau of Mines. Figures for the running total include output from January through May of both years. Only cokeoven output is represented.

	May 1955	May 1954	Calendar Year to date 1955	Calendar Year to date 1954
Benzol, nitration, 1°	4,829,546	5,144,372	25,009,750	19,586,258
industrial pure, 2°	9,656,745	7,320,775	45,109,112	39,144,241
90 percent	147,501	169,507	583,549	611,548
Other industrial grades (excluding motor grade)	58,384	117,853	316,695	681,319
Total	14,692,176	11,180,840	71,019,106	60,023,429
*Creosote oil	2,938,699	2,905,842	13,174,962	13,194,776
*Crude chemical oil	2,317,141	1,956,054	11,435,359	9,637,034
*Crude coaltar	73,523,929	57,859,094	347,872,327	300,782,116
Distilled or topped	27,022,157	77,512,153	128,905,546	90,575,053
Burned as fuel	11,662,954	11,029,671	57,590,096	59,359,377
Used otherwise	233,257	413,812	547,965	1,132,073
Naphthalene, crude, solidifying under 74°C.	3,323,111	1,614,539	16,867,986	9,921,678
at 74° and under 76°C.	1,371,102	243,357	6,800,610	2,706,565
at 76° and under 79°C.	8,215,280	6,114,184	49,322,118	22,711,302
Total	12,909,493	7,972,080	72,990,714	35,339,545
Pyridine (tar base) *crude, dry basis	21,565	17,188	107,666	129,400
†Refined, 2°	102,867	63,171	309,901	178,008
*Solvent naphtha, crude heavy solvent	431,445	383,842	1,977,492	2,143,928
Refined, light solvent	16,597	22,161	115,148	94,177
Toluol, nitration, 1°	2,549,318	2,032,756	12,023,793	10,379,489
industrial pure, 2°	698,618	560,153	3,309,116	2,932,726
all other grades	72,827	75,102	393,573	387,081
Total	3,320,763	2,668,011	15,726,484	13,699,306
Xylol:—All grades	1,021,060	813,340	4,838,965	4,056,890

*Gallons. †Pounds.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 10, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,006,410
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	36,374,518
Benzol	gals.	3,479,302
Coaltar	gals.	15,958,781
Creosote oil	gals.	891,391
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,458,515
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	25,879
Toluol	gals.	684,419
Xylol	gals.	182,591

being maintained with little difficulty in most areas.

A continuous supply of ADF acid was reported available, but it was not adequate to meet the commitments of suppliers. The imported material continued to enoy its share of the market at a fairly stable range of 75c. to 90c. per gallon. Some importers estimate that ADF material will be increased in price before the end of the year in some quarters. The meta-para fractions were being released by primary sources to assure a continuous supply, especially to additives producers. Imported material still was said to be unavailable in quantities desired.

Naphthalene—The price of 74-degree crude naphthalene was advanced ¾c. last week. This was in compliance with the previous week's advances in 78-degree crude material and industrial refined grades except balls and flakes. The new listing for 74-degree crude material, domestic, in tankcars, freight equalized, is 6¼c. per pound.

One other producer has reportedly gone along with the advances in the other grades, but there are still others which have not made the announcement. Crude 78-degree material has now been advanced ¾c. per pound by two producers, and industrial refined grades except balls and flakes were increased 1c. per pound.

Crude 78-degree naphthalene in tankcars still maintains a price range of 6¼c. to 7c. per pound, in carlots at 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound, and less carlots at 7c. to 7¾c. per pound. The industrial refined grade, chipped or crushed, bags, freight equalized was listed at 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, flake, same basis, at 12½c. to 13½c. per pound, and in tankcars, 10¾c. to 11¾c. per pound.

Some ADF naphthalene was reported coming in on old contracts, but any new buying was said to be negligible because of the shortage of material. There were no reports as to whether the recent price increases of domestic material would affect the pricing situation of imported material. One supplier mentioned the fact that more and more phthalic anhydride plants were being constructed in Europe, especially in West Germany, France and in other European countries. This has firmed the naphthalene supply situation to a large extent, and also made supplies shorter.

Phenol—Producers of USP material said that business is and has been fairly good. The phenol picture has not changed substantially in recent weeks. Ample production capacities remained to cope with current needs and anticipated consumer requirements of the near future. Demand for synthetic material in plastics and resins, adhesives, and dye intermediates was adequate and still gaining momentum. Prices were said to be firm.

Toluol—Good quantities of toluol for protective coatings were being manufactured and sold to both automobile makers and home appliance manufacturers. The effect of the loss of production due to the disorder in the steel industry two weeks ago had little effect on production of toluol and other light oils, according to industry sources. Current prices were being maintained with little difficulty and no change is expected for some time to come.

Total sales of nitration grades of toluol for May were 1,753,213 gallons as compared with 2,640,974 gallons for April and 1,909,481 gallons during this period one year ago. For the calendar year from January to May, 11,427,858 gallons have been sold. Industrial grade pure material sales totaled 669,411 gallon for May and all other grades reached a figure of 66,625 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Xylol—Requirements from industrial users attained a high level last week as producers continued to make material at a fairly high rate. Consumers showed good buying interest in most quarters, and the aromatic output was such as to meet

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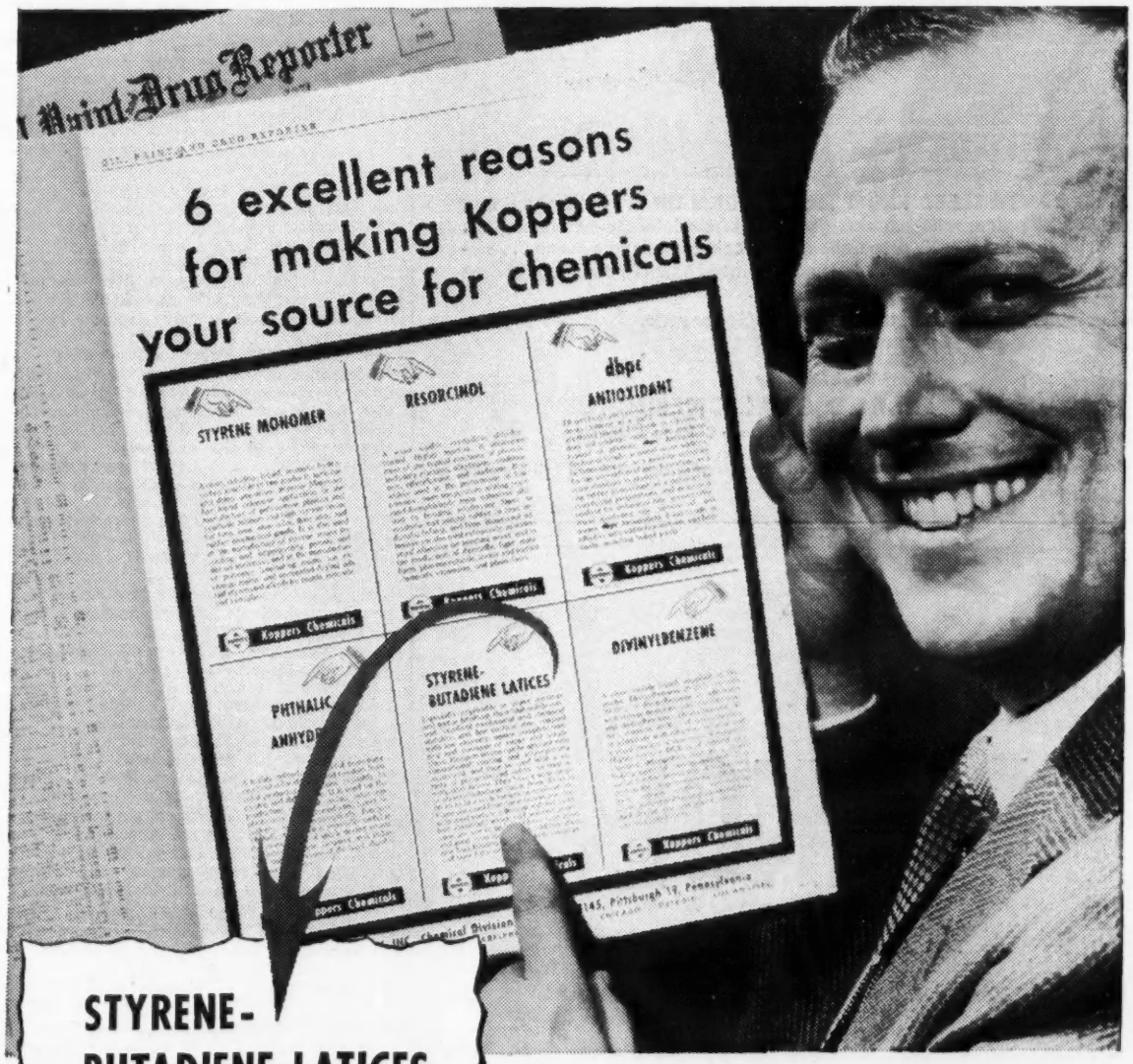

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all buying inquiries. The prices remained firm last week.

Stocks of xylol for May were 718,530 gallons as compared with 710,317 gallons for April and 593,229 gallons for May, 1954. For the period from January through May a total of 718,530 gallons have been stocked as compared with 593,229 gallons of the same period one year ago, the Bureau of Mines reported.

Sales of all grades of xylol for May totaled 962,142 gallons compared with 1,047,136 gallons for April and 781,621 gallons one year ago, according to the Bureau of Mines. In the January-May, 1955 period 4,717,642 gallons were sold compared with 4,037,139 gallons for the same period one year ago.

Intermediates

p-Chloroaniline—Prices remained firm. Supplies were good. Demand for the dyestuff intermediate use was fairly good. A pickup in interest was seen for many similar materials since textiles improved.

o-Dichlorobenzene — No significant changes were seen in this market. There was ample material available to take care of consumption needs readily. Some sources have been moving their production along at an acceptable rate. Others said they received a moderate demand. Prices were firm at established levels.

Dicyclohexylamine—This market does not represent a large sales volume compared with other intermediates. However, a steady amount of material moved for rust inhibitors. Price quotations were steady and unchanged.

Monochlorobenzene—Demand for this material has been on the upswing in recent weeks due to the export call received by DDT producers. Some producers currently were reporting a strong demand. Trade sources looked more favorably on the market for monochlorobenzene with the increased insecticide needs. Production for the domestic insecticide season normally ends in a few weeks. Prices were firm.

p-Nitrochlorobenzene — Producers reported that this market was in good condition. Demand for dyestuff intermediates has improved lately with better interest in textiles. Quotations held steady at previously established levels. Enough material was said to be available to meet

Phthalic Anhydride—The market was tight in most sectors. It was felt that a little excessive buying has served to make market conditions tighter than previous weeks. Trade sources reported that they did not know of any case where buyers were being hurt because they did not have enough phthalic to keep production schedules up. The demand came mostly from users who were trying to get ahead and build up a little buffer inventory. Domestic producers generally felt that the situation would resolve itself before too long.

A report from importers showed that more and more phthalic plants are being constructed in Europe, particularly in West Germany, France, and some other European countries. This has caused a short supply of foreign naphthalene normally available in good quantities. The material now remains at primary and secondary sources for processing rather than being shipped to this and to the producing countries. Prices were reported firm despite the recent increase in naphthalene grades.

Chew Sets Up Terminal Enterprise in New Jersey

Robert P. Chew has announced the formation of John A. Chew Terminals, Inc., a new bulk storage terminal at Jersey City, N. J. The terminal is designed for the drumming, packaging, and storage of combustible and non-combustible chemicals, solvents, and oils.

Located on a Lehigh Valley Railroad siding, the terminal has forty feet of deep water facilities within the New York lighterage zone. Tank cars from the railroad siding can be brought into the terminal building for covered loading and unloading. Robert P. Chew, president of the terminal, said that the entire facilities will be available on August 1.

Continental Can Builds Drum Plant

Continental Can Company, New York, is building a one-story plant in Midland, Mich., for the manufacture of fibre shipping drums. The new plant is expected to be in production by December.

Minimum Wage Measure Passes House Committee

The house labor committee last week voted to report a bill raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour after turning down on a tie vote the recommendations of President Eisenhower that the increase be from 75 cents an hour to 90 cents an hour. A bill previously passed by the senate also establishes the minimum at $1.

It is estimated that the new minimum will mean increases in wages to approximately 21,000,000 workers, chiefly in the textile, lumber and food industries. Under terms of the house bill, the new minimum would become effective March 1, 1956. The senate bill fixes January 1, 1956, as the effective date.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The phosphate strike in Florida became more important last week in that formerly heavy inventories were reported to have dwindled considerably following the walkout which began June 1. A large producer of triple superphosphate was strikebound July 1. Shipments of phosphate rock to overseas destinations were said to have been affected by the strike.

The nitrogen market was characterized by generally lengthy supplies. Demand for anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, and similar items was spotty, and limited to sales for direct application. Producers expected demand for fall mixing to be a mild stimulus to sales of some of the solid nitrogens.

The export market was not too active, but there were bids for sizable quantities of ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate, as well as miscellaneous other fertilizer materials, for shipment to Korea and Pakistan. A small amount of potassium muriate was required for the Korean tender. The potash market was generally quiet and in balance.

Pesticides remained in a muddled position hinging on near-future developments in the cotton belt. Producers continued to talk a good fight concerning improvement in demand for BHC, but as yet prices remained shaky on the formulator's level, and there was a question in the minds of some as to whether the recently initiated price rise for BHC would stick, although another producer raised prices last week.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Fishmeal, $4.75 per ton.
Fishscrap, $2.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
110.83	110.79	110.76	110.70

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Consuming demand remained spotty for direct application. Industrial inquiry held up well from several sources. Prices remained unchanged.

Ammonium Nitrate—The market was quiet, and supplies continued to build up. Prices were unchanged. It was believed that some 30,000 to 40,000 tons of nitrate would be offered for export in competition with ammonium sulfate for the coming Korean bid, and as a consequence, the export market showed a little activity.

Ammonium Sulfate—Bids for shipment to Pakistan opened last week, with some 29,000 tons of sulfate scheduled for bids on future shipment. Korean bids were said to call for about 95,000 tons of sulfate. Otherwise, export and domestic inquiry was described as light. Stocks built up at producing ovens. Shipments against contracts were not too active, despite concessions for contracts signed early in the 1955-56 season.

Animal Protein—Steadiness in the vegetable meal market caused dried blood and tankage to rise 50c. per unit-ton at Chicago. Fishmeal and scrap were easier in the Baltimore area, with meal quoted at $128.75 per ton and scrap, $126 per ton.

Castor Pomace—There was little offered. The market was nominal at $37.50 per ton.

Lime—The Bureau of Mines reports that in April, 41,108 tons of quicklime and hydrated lime were sold on the open market in April, as compared with 20,284 tons in March and 45,450 tons in April, 1954. Broken down, the figures show the following:—Quicklime, April, 13,364; March, 2,947; April, 1954, 10,629; hydrated lime, April, 27,744; March, 17,337; April, 1954, 34,821. Total domestic sales of open-market lime reached an all-time high of 811,026 tons in April, according to the bureau.

Phosphate Rock—The strike at Florida mines and plants began to take on a more grave aspect last week, as producers reported that inventories of rock were dwindling at shipment points as a direct result of the walkout, which began June 1. Some sources were of the opinion that business could become a real snarl if the strike continued beyond the next two to four weeks.

Shortages were beginning to show up in the midwest, it was said, and although some phosphorus could be made available from Idaho, it was pointed out that acidulation was beginning, or slated to begin soon, for fall demand, and shortages of raw materials could become critical should the strike continue.

Although phosphate rock is mined in other areas of the country, notably from deposits in Tennessee and Idaho, it was pointed out that very little if any of this material is consumed in the manufacture of superphosphate. Late July 1, a triple superphosphate plant was reported to have gone out on strike. However, sources concerned with the situation said that current supplies of triple were lengthy enough to last should the strike be of short duration.

With some producers, July orders were reported being turned down for superphosphate due to lack of ability to supply, and it was reported that real trouble was expected during August shipping periods if the dispute is prolonged. Export shipments from the Florida area were said to have suffered as a result of the walkout, and it was reported that deliveries to Japan had been held up.

Meanwhile, at least two producers continued operations, reportedly on the basis that they would accept any agreement reached by the union in its negotiations with the strikebound firms in the Florida area. Some materials were reported being shipped out of struck areas with the use of supervisory help.

Potash—The domestic market was quiet, and producers did not expect much activity until mixers began to prepare for the fall season. Prices were unchanged since the issuance of price notices for the 1955-56 season, and consequent revisions.

Urea—Demand for fertilizer and stockfeed was seasonally spotty. However, material continued in tight supply due to prevailing strong demand for industrial use, notably in synthetic resins. Quotations were steady and unchanged.

Los Angeles Market

Organics were slow with the exception of fishmeal, which was in good demand. Moderate trading was reported for inorganics; supplies were improving. Superphosphate prices changed from $25.20 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles to $32 per ton, bulk, delivered California points and $36, bagged, same basis. Quotations were placed on a delivered basis and fair-traded in the state.

Pesticides

The Agricultural Marketing Service recommends that pyrethrum sprays or aerosols be applied between 6 p.m. and midnight for suppression of stored-tobacco insects in tobacco warehouses. This time period coincides with the period of greatest activity of the cigarette beetle.

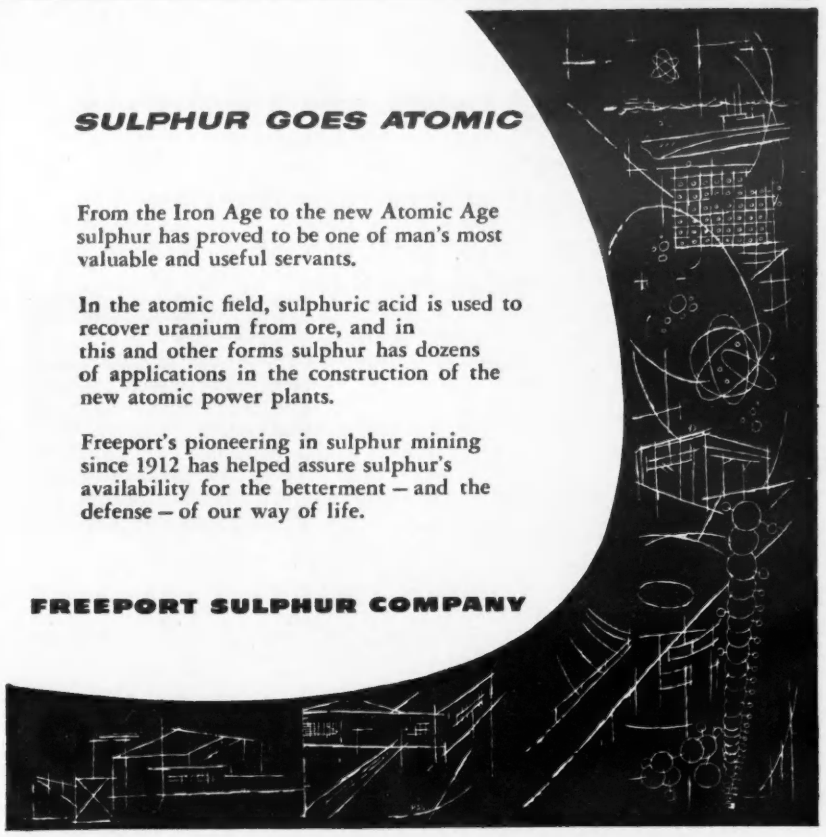
The usual practice in the industry has been to apply these sprays during the normal working day between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. However, studies last season demonstrated that most of the cigarette beetles were in flight in the warehouses between 5 p.m. and 11 p.m. Thousands of beetles were caught in traps after 8 p.m. in warehouses sprayed earlier in the day.

Grasshopper damage to crops is increasing in Missouri, according to the Cooperative Economic Insect Report, and continue to be a problem in many areas of Kansas. The boll weevil showed considerable increase in several areas of Texas, but most infestations were still too low to warrant treatment in Arkansas. Bollworms, aphids and fleahoppers were reported increasing in several areas, and thrips were reported injurious to cotton in Texas and Tennessee.

BHC—Some sources were of the opinion that the current price advance for low and high gamma BHC initiated July 1 would not stick unless an appreciable demand developed in the next few days which would bring prices higher on the formulators' level. Producers continued to expect a very good season for most insecticides used in the cotton belt, and some indicated that their BHC stocks were soldup out of present production. However, it was felt that there was generally enough material on hand to fill current needs.

DDT—Demand was reported picking up to the extent that supplies were in close balance in some areas. The near future of the market hinged upon demand in the cotton south, according to the trade. Prices were firmer following the reinstatement of a 27c.-per-pound list price by a major producer.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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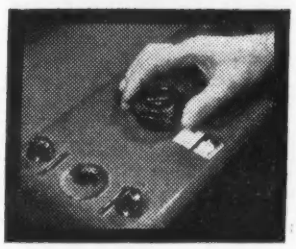

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The market was quiet on spot with the long week-end and the terrific heat wave combining to sap what little activity there was. The most recent change in silver bullion prices did not affect quotations on the salts as of late last week.

The affects of the country-wide heat wave last week were apparent in the sharp rise in demand for seasonal chemicals such as sodium benzoate, citric acid and tartaric acid, all of which are used in substantial quantities by the manufacturers of bottled drinks. Inventories were generally adequate to meet the accelerated demand although there were the usual delays brought about as a result of a clamor for immediate delivery on the part of consumers.

There were no new price developments noted in the market last week. It was generally believed that the current prices would hold unchanged for the balance of this quarter. It was still too early to predict with any degree of accuracy the extent of demand expected when consumers begin to buy for their fall needs.

Although the spot market was currently at its seasonal low point, with inquiry light and prices easy, a report on the disappointing cod catch in the lofoten waters of northern Norway would seem to indicate some strengthening in oil prices later this year.

The synthetic vitamins appeared to be moving at seasonally fair levels. The heaviest consumption of this group, on the whole, is larger during the cold weather months although certain of the vitamins such as ascorbic acid used in the frozen food industry and vitamin A, which is used by the margarine industry, were running at good consumption levels.

The antibiotics were seasonally off as were most drug items. Little change, if any, was expected in the overall price pattern for the balance of the third quarter. The fourth quarter, with its resumption of demand after Labor Day, could, however, be decidedly different than the situation at present.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
67.14	67.14	67.16	68.76

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Acetanilide—Demand for USP acetanilide was reportedly running at a steady rate. Supplies were adequate to cover current needs and prices unchanged.

Production of USP and technical grades of acetanilide combined, according to the United States Tariff Commission, totaled 342,700 pounds in April compared to 262,025 pounds in March, 1955.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was reported at seasonally slow levels last week. Supplies were reported adequate to meet trade requirements and manufacturers were not expected to begin to anticipate their fall needs until later in the Summer. Prices were steady with no changes expected for the balance of this quarter.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) in bulk quantities totaled 1,216,587 pounds in April compared to 1,508,861 pounds in March of this year, according to the Tariff Commission.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported to be running at good seasonal levels. The frozen food processors account for a substantial amount of the ascorbic acid consumed using it as an anti-oziding agent.

A rather new use for ascorbic acid was said to be under consideration. The advent of prepackaged sliced meat has reportedly created the problem of preventing discoloration of the meat so packaged. If color stability could be obtained it would make possible slicing and packaging operations as the ultimate end point of regular meat processing rather than necessitating these operations until just prior to the sale of such products.

Through the use of ascorbic acid, the maintenance of proper meat color has been obtained. Ascorbic acid has also a growing acceptance in curing certain meat products in addition to its application in fresh meat products mentioned.

The overall ascorbic supply picture was reported to be good. Prices were firm and expected to continue unchanged through the third quarter. Production of ascorbic acid and salts totaled 164,498 pounds in April this year compared to 305,587 pounds in March, according to Tariff Commission.

Codliver Oil—Local demand was seasonally quiet last tweek. Supplies of spot were estimated to be ample to cover immediate needs while prices were steady.

The annual cod fisheries in the lofoten waters of North Norway turned out to be very disappointing again in 1955 reports a bulletin from the Norwegian Information Service. As of the official closing date, April 23, when Government inspectors left their posts, the total catch was 43,580 metric tons, about the same as last year's record low. Estimated firsthand value of the 1955 catch was Kr. 43.1 million (US $6,000,000). Average earnings per fisherman, however, were well above last year's because only about 14,000 participated, as against 20,000 in the 1954 season, and also because buyers paid somewhat higher prices.

Despite the poor lofoten result, Norway's total cod catch is well ahead of 1954, amounting to about 78,000 tons, as against 62,000 tons at the same time in 1954, and 65,000 in 1953. In the postwar seasons preceding 1953, mid-April totals varied between some 202,000 tons in 1947 and about 90,000 tons in 1949.

During the lofoten cod fisheries, nylon nets firmly established their position as a superior gear, yielding from 5 to 9 times as much fish as nets made of cotton or other materials. Nylon also proved very effective in jigs and hand lines. In the opinion of the Chairman of the Norwegian Parliament's Fisheries Committee, the nylon net is the gear of the future.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin was seasonally active. Supplies were adequate to cover current demand. According to the latest report released by the Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Chemistry Branch, overall production of gelatin during May aggregated 4,840,139 pounds, compared to 4,367,930 pounds in April and 4,347,727 pounds in May last year.

Classified by type, production of edible type gelatin totaled 3,549,830 pounds in May compared to 3,002,395 pounds in April and 3,327,456 pounds during May, 1954. In the same order, production of technical gelatin was 180,331 pounds, 229,733 pounds and 159,911 pounds, while the output of pharmaceutical grade material amounted to 251,973 pounds, 327,486 pounds and 176,374 pounds. Production of photographic gelatin amounted to 858,005 pounds in May compared to 808,316 pounds in April and 683,986 pounds in May last year.

Total shipments of gelatin in May of this year amounted to 4,344,591 pounds compared to 4,407,612 pounds in April and 4,341,409 pounds in May, 1954. Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin totaled 3,164,090 pounds in May compared to 2,810,354 pounds in April and 3,331,533 pounds in May last year. In the same order shipments of technical grade gelatin aggregated 216,747 pounds, 216,560 pounds and 160,034 pounds. Shipments of pharmaceutical gelatin amounted to 281,600 pounds, 420,645 pounds and 221,702 pounds while shipments of photo grade material aggregated 682,154 pounds, 960,053 pounds and 628,140 pounds last year.

Stocks of gelatin totaled 13,025,471 pounds at the end of May compared to 12,529,923 pounds at the end of Aprli and 10,495,645 pounds at the end of May last year. Classified by type gelatin stocks at the end of May, 1955, included 7,383,580 pounds of edible gelatin, 1,269,566 pounds technical grade, 636,038 pounds pharmaceutical type and 3,736,287 pounds photographic gelatin. Stocks at the end of April aggregated 6,997,840 pounds of edible gelatin, 1,305,982 pounds technical grade, 665,665 pounds of pharmaceutical material and 3,560,436 pounds of photo grade.

Molasses—Prices for feed molasses advanced at several Gulf-Coast terminals during the week ending July 5, 1955. Demand has not increased appreciatively in this area, although a slightly firmer market is reflected with the increased prices. Blackstrap prices at most other points continued unchanged as demand was generally moderate. Liberal supplies of blackstrap were available on the West

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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coast as demand in that area was slow to moderate. The price for hydrol at Clinton, Iowa, and Chicago was lowered two dollars per ton—from $20 to $18. Demand for corn molasses has slowed considerably and supplies are now adequate at the above points.

Local sales of blackstrap in Puerto Rico were made at 6¼-7c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill tanks, leaving very little 1955 crop blackstrap unsold. Production of Cuban high-test molasses amounted to gallons as of June 15, 1955, according to trade sources. Of this amount, approximately 89,000,000 gallons had been exported as of the same date. A total of 86,500,000 gallons was exported to this country in 1954.

Niacin—Inquiry was steady with supplies reported ample to cover consumer needs at present. Prices were unchanged and expected to hold for this quarter.

Production of niacin and niacinamide totaled 169,227 pounds in April, according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 203,324 pounds turned out in March of this year.

Penicillin—The market was quiet last week, in a usual seasonal slough. Supplies were adequate and prices unchanged. Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) totaled 26,938,119,000,000 International units in April compared to 30,663,162,000,000 units in March, according to the Tariff Commission.

Pyridoxine — Demand for pyridoxine was seasonally quiet. Prices were steady and supplies ample to meet trade requirements.

The Tariff Commission reported production of pyridoxine (vitamin B6) at 2,537 pounds in April compared to 2,786 pounds in March.

Streptomycin—Demand was seasonally quiet last week. Supplies were ample for consumer needs and it was generally considered too early to appraise the extent of demand forthcoming later in the Summer when drug manufacturers begin to evaluate their Fall requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Production of streptomycin in April of this year totaled 4,437,309 grams compared to 6,456,456 grams in March, according to the Tariff Commission. Production of dihydrostreptomycin amounted to 15,885,860 grams in April compared to 16,556,913 pounds during March.

Sulfa Drugs—Demand was seasonally slower although overall consumption of sulfa drugs has reportedly increased substantially due to the growth in popularity of the so-called "triple sulfas." Later in the Summer, consumers are expected to begin to anticipate their fall requirements on this item, it was said.

Production of the sulfa drugs (bulk material only) aggregated 176,271 pounds in April, according to the United States Tariff Commission compared to 193,977 pounds in March.

Thiamin—Consumption of thiamin continued to move at generally fair levels. Supplies were in good shape and productive capacity was sufficiently large to preclude any difficulty in that aspect.

Production of thiamin derivatives (B1) aggregated 19,611 pounds in April compared to 22,965 pounds during March, the Tariff Commission reports.

Botanicals

The spot market was quiet last week, the long holiday week-end and the extremely hot weather serving to limit trade activity. There was some buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, while contracting on new crop materials was under way.

The overall crop outlook has improved considerably during recent weeks, according to trade reports. Shipments of senega root from the Northwest have increased and it appears that prices will continue to go lower on the new crop. Earlier in the year, it was remembered, a long spell of wet weather in the growing area held back collections, threatening a repetition of the previous year when the yield was quite low as a result of the rainy weather.

It was still considered too early to predict the extent of the mandrake root and lobelia herb collection scheduled for later in the summer, but from indications, to date, yields were expected to be ample. Old crop prices on lobelia were noted to have declined appreciably with the approach of the new crop season. Collection of mandrake and other roots should start next month and weather conditions to date have been favorable. On the whole, there should be fewer botanicals in short supply this year than last year. The labor supply has been reported quite

favorable and in coal field areas, even superfluous.

It was understood that drug manufacturers have already contracted for most of their fall requirements. Such items as white pine, wild cherry and witch hazel barks, important in cold weather remedies, were in good supply, and manufacturers needs have been contracted for. Wahoo root prices were also noted to have eased on the spot market as the new crop collection draws near.

The market in imported botanicals continues unchanged. It was generally too early to foresee the extent of new crop yields in addition to the fact that reports from abroad on weather conditions and crop size are often distorted in favor of the shippers, who generally favor a bullish outlook.

Licorice Root—Consumption of licorice root moved at steady levels with supplies adequate to cover current needs and expected to continue in the future. Licorice root comes from a number of countries and, in general, supplies have been sufficient to accommodate trade needs in recent years. Prices were unchanged.

Mecurials—Despite slightly lower mercury metal prices last week, the salts have yet to undergo any price change. In the past year, metal prices have declined approximately $50 per flask, a fact which has resulted in speculation as to when and whether mercury salt manufacturers would reduce mercurials quotations. The current high price of the mecurials has been detrimental to sales in recent years and a reduction would be welcome to consumers and manufacturers alike since it would probably have the effect of increasing consumption. Mercurial manufacturers, however, were in the position of having inventories of material manufactured from high priced mercury metal and these have to be cleared out before any overall reduction in prices would be likely.

Demand for the mercurials, on the whole, was poor to fair, with certain of these compounds moving at a more seasonal rate. Mercury oxides are going into marine paints, inquiry for which has been substantial, according to certain trade quarters. Drug manufacturers have cut down appreciably on the use of mercurials both as a result of current prices and the trend toward newer remedies, it was noted.

Mandrake Root—New crop material should be coming in next month in volume. The spot market was easier with prices tending toward lower levels.

Senega Root—The spot market eased as prospects for a good crop became more apparent. The weather has been favorable despite heavy rains earlier this year which delayed collections in the Northwest.

Antibiotics Rules Changed

Amendments to rules covering antibiotic preparations to provide for the certification of a new drug, chloramphenicol palmitate, oral suspension, were announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration. The preparation may be labeled with a certification period of twenty-four months. Several other amendments were announced concerning animal feeds containing penicillin and procaine penicillin and streptomycin in oil for veterinary use.

Lever Brothers Chooses Mumford Executive V.P.

Election of Milton C. Mumford as executive vice-president of Lever Brothers Company, New York, has been announced by William H. Burkhart, president. Mr. Mumford joined Lever Brothers last July as a vice-president and two months ago was elected a director of the company. Previously he was vice-president of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, and general manager of Fieldcrest Mills, the company's textile manufacturing division with headquarters in New York.

CSC Post to Crawford

J. Clifford Crawford has joined the market development department of Commrcial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Crawford will supervise market development activities on automotive products, which include anti-freeze and specialty chemicals. He will make his headquarters at the company's general offices at 260 Madison Avenue. Mr. Crawford went to CSC after seven years as a chemist with the USI Division of National Distillers.

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Drug Law Administration

—Continued from page 5

tory equipment should be obtained where needed.

Planning for Drug Programs

2. Drug and device programs should be planned to include:—

Further investigation of the side-effects of dangerous drugs.

More attention to the illegal sale of dangerous drugs.

More extensive work on therapeutic devices making false claims of diagnostic and curative properties.

Acceleration and clarification (as to requirements) of programs designed to bar imports of drugs and devices not in compliance with the standards of purity, quality and labeling required for domestic products.

Special attention to the development of a program encouraging closer cooperation with industry and with state and local food and drug officials on a much more intensive and much broader basis than currently experienced.

The development of a program designed to provide close communication with and more complete information to industry and consumer groups as a means of promoting enforcement of the laws. Special attention should be given to the provision of more bulletins and statements of interpretation.

3. With respect to the illegal sale of prescription drugs:—

Greater care should be taken in the release of prescription drugs to over-the-counter status.

Doctors should be requested to note the exact number of times a prescription can be refilled on the prescription form.

4. A high priority should be given to reducing the new-drug application backlog to reasonable size and to preventing its recurrence.

Task Force Is Recommended

5. A task force consisting of a representative of the drug industry, an FDA technical adviser, an organization and management expert, and a representative of the commissioner's office should be assigned to review procedures and methods to speed the processing of new-drug applications. There is evidence that procedures might be improved by:—

Adoption of a clearly and standard terminology.

Improvement of clerical procedures, including provision for immediate acknowledgement of physical receipt.

Greater efforts to give full publicity to new-drug procedures in order to assure complete familiarity and full understanding of the requirements on the part of manufacturers.

Instruction of new drug branch personnel in the necessity for avoiding misunderstanding in processing applications and handling related correspondence.

Simplification of the requirements, including permission to refer to applications on file as unchanged or amending them only to the extent of change.

Increased use of standardized methods and forms.

Scheduling manpower to compensate for the uneven flow of applications.

Immediate pre-screening by professional personnel to detect obvious technical deficiencies which might render the application "incomplete." This should follow the screening for clerical accuracy and general compliance. The applicant should be notified within ten days if additional data are required, except for such deficiencies as may be apparent only after extensive investigation.

Development of better methods for the evaluation and analysis of new drugs.

Higher Salaries Urged

6. The stature, prestige, and salaries of the professional personnel who must bear the burden of passing on new drugs should be increased.

7. Consideration should be given to the creation of a committee (possibly similar to National Research Council committees or the advisory councils of the Public Health Service) to advise the FDA on complex problems in the field of new drugs.

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Co-operation Administration Director Takes Over Position

John Baker Hollister, Cincinnati, Ohio, lawyer and former Republican Congressman, was sworn in last week as director of the International Co-operation Administration, the newly-created agency which will carry forward the United States Mutual Security programs. Establishment of the ICA, with Mr. Hollister as its director, reflects the President's decision and the approval of the congress that the foreign assistance programs of the United States should be a permanent part of the government organization rather than a series of year-to-year emergency-type operations, it was pointed out.

In setting up the ICA as a semi-autonomous unit in the Department of State and nominating Mr. Hollister as its head, President Eisenhower said on April 19:—"The placing of general responsibility for economic operations as well as for policy in this field within the Department of State offers assurance that, under a permanent government establishment, we are providing a long-range basis for this kind of international cooperation. It is emphatic recognition of the principle that the security and welfare of the United States are directly related to the economic and social advancement of all peoples who share our concern for the freedom, dignity and well being of the individual." Mr. Hollister, law partner of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, was confirmed by the senate of June 15. Prior to assuming his new duties, he had been serving as a consultant to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Solvay Construction Post Goes to Andrew S. Clark

Andrew S. Clark has been appointed construction manager of the engineering division of Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

A Solvay employee since 1946, Mr. Clark recently completed a year's study as a Sloan Fellow at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was awarded a master's degree in industrial management. In 1952 Mr. Clark served as project manager in charge of construction of Solvay's chlorine-caustic soda plant at Moundsville, W. Va. In assuming his new duties, Mr. Clark will be located at Solvay's Syracuse, N. Y., office.

Industrial Organics

—*Continued from page 47*

levels. No revisions were expected. Demand remained fairly steady. There was enough production available to handle the current sales level. However, material was moving well enough for the market to maintain an even position.

Oxalic Acid—April production totaled 2,062,235 pounds, as against 2,242,412 pounds turned out in March, according to figures from the Tariff Commission.

Pentaerythritol — Good resin business continued and PE moved out at a steady volume for use in architectural and industrial finishes. Most sources were well satisfied with the volume of activity maintained by this polyol during the first half year. Demand late last year was just fair. When spring business picked up activity for all resins, the market for PE improved and has been sustained at that pace since.

Sales were good in such directions as formaldehyde resins, thermosetting plastics and polyester resins. Prices were firm without change. No revision in quotations were expected. There was adequate production to take care of current calls.

PE production in April amounted to 5,815,532 pounds compared with production of 6,057,382 pounds in March Tariff Commission statistics relate.

Propylene Glycol—A strong demand remained a part of this market picture. Producers moved material out to resins and polyesters at a good pace. Prices were firm and settled at their new levels. April output was 4,095,986 pounds, compared with 4,825,973 pounds in March, according to the Tariff Commission's figures.

Triethanolamine — Demand continued at a high level for this amine. Producers said that the wide distribution of consuming end-uses provided a constantly growing market for triethanolamine. Trade sources reported that there was no shortage of material. Increases in production facilities that have come into the market during the past several months have prevented any deficit supply status. However, that added output was being readily absorbed by the market. There was some feeling that stocks would be more scarce if this additional material had not been available to meet expanding needs.

It was said that June sales were a little larger than normal. Only a small proportion of it was felt to be the result of the scheduled contract price rise July 1. It was also felt that any drop in sales this month would be insignificant and did not really indicate heavy stock building before the July 1 hike. Since the rise was only ½c. per pound, consumers did not feel inclined to step-up buying before the price went into effect, it was said. Therefore, no real change in demand was expected this month, except what small reaction would be noted from occasional vacation shutdowns among consumers. One closing in one line would be balanced out by a reopening in another line, it was felt, leaving little change in the overall market situation.

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate — Production of the sodium salt in 1954 totaled 16,207,000 pounds, according to a preliminary report from the Tariff Commission. Sales amounted to 16,015,000 pounds at a value of $5,807,000 and a unit value price of 36c. per pound.

The report indicated that production of the triethanolamine salt of lauryl sulfate, another related surface active agent, totaled 2,674,000 pounds last year, while sales were 2,317,000 pounds, valued at $774,000 with a unit value of 33c. per pound.

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American Viscose Elects Gerald Tompkins Pres.

American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, has elected Gerald S. Tompkins president, succeeding Dr. Frank H. Reichel, who remains as chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

The company also elected Harry L. Dalton, vice-president in charge of sales since 1948, vice-chairman of the board, William H. Brown, secretary and treasurer, has been elected a vice-president and will retain the office of treasurer. Albert H. Hammond, formerly assistant secretary, has been elected secretary.

The formation of three operating divisions was also announced. They are:—Viscose division, headed by George L. Storm, newly-elected vice-president; acetate division, headed by Paul E. Hill as general manager, and film division, headed by Harold J. Michel as general manager.

Crown Cork Picks Executive

George W. Crabtree, vice-president of Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md., and general manager of its can division, has been elected executive vice-president of the company. Mr. Crabtree joined the company in 1952 as vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the company's subsidiary, Crown Can Company, Philadelphia. In 1954, when the domestic subsidiaries were changed to operating divisions, he was named vice-president of Crown Cork & Seal Company and general manager of the can division. He was elected to the board of directors in 1954.

SAACI Outing Set for July 15

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its next golf outing at the Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J., July 15. Joseph Augello is chairman of the committee.

Paint Groups Charged

—*Continued from page 3*

tain paint manufacturers who had been selling to other than "recognized" paint dealers. It also charged that protest resolutions had been forwarded to these manufacturers.

A further charge was that representatives of the organizations cited had attempted to induce paint manufacturers to discontinue selling to certain retailers not recognized as paint dealers by the respondents.

The complaint was issued as a class suit against the membership of five of the associations comprsing the Paint Dealers Institute. Because these members constituted a class "so numerous and changing" the FTC found it impracticable to name all of them individually even though the complaint considers them respondents. The small number named individually were selected as representative of the associations' full membership. The sixth member association of the institute previously (December, 1954) had consented to an FTC cease and desist order against similar practices.

As to the national organization, (Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America) the complaint was directed only against the corporation and the individuals named.

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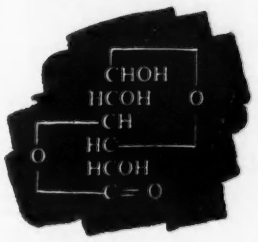

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Obituaries

Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel

Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel, co-founder and editor-in-chief of *Medical Economics*, died July 7 in St. Davids, Pa. He was eighty-two years old. Dr. Baketel established the magazine in 1923, after previously serving as editor of *Gaillard's Medical Journal* and *The Medical Times*. In 1915 Dr. Baketel joined the faculty of Long Island College of Medicine as professor of preventive medicine and while with the college conducted a class in medical economics. From 1929 to 1931 Dr. Baketel was president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. He had been president of the physiological laboratories of Reed & Carnrick, Jersey City, N. J., since 1925.

Ferdinand J. Beyer

Ferdinand J. Beyer, executive vice-president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., New York, died July 4 in Hohokus, N. J. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Beyer had been with the company since 1934, after previously being associated with George Lueders & Co., New York. His son, Daniel A. Beyer, is a salesman with P. R. Dreyer.

W. Wallace Payne

W. Wallace Payne, assistant manager of the northern territory, domestic sales department of Texas Company, N. Y., died on July 4 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Payne started with Texas Company as a clerk in the Philadelphia office. He later worked as a salesman and then filled various assignments in New Jersey and Virginia. He was named assistant manager of the northern territory in 1947.

Joseph H. Rockett

Joseph H. Rockett, assistant sales manager of Sinclair Chemicals, Inc., a subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, died June 29 in that city. He was forty-seven years old.

Mr. Rockett joined Sinclair Refining Company in 1927. In 1932 he was employed by Wolverine Oil Company, Brockton, Mass., where he worked for ten years in a sales capacity. Mr. Rockett joined the domestic lube sales department of Sinclair in 1946, and in 1951 joined the petroleum chemical sales division of Sinclair Refining Company. He was appointed assistant sales manager of Sinclair Chemicals on its formation in 1952.

Edward R. Armstrong, a former chief of mechanical research for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died July 6 in Philadelphia. He was seventy-eight years old.

Robert W. Black, chief safety engineer for Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died July 3 in Downers Grove, Ill. He was sixty-three years old.

Harry F. Davis, retired assistant controller of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died July 5 in Palatine, Ill. He was eighty-six years old.

Thomas A. Flockhart, formerly associated with Cott-A-Lapp Company, now a part of Paraffine Company, and Calco Chemical Company, died on June 30 in Somerville, N. J. He was eighty-one years old.

J. Victor Hall, office manager for Sterling Drug Company, New York, died July 5 in Cranford, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old.

William E. Horne, president of Limestone Products Corporation of America, Newton, N. J., died in that city on June 29. He was eighty-two years old.

Dr. Wendell M. Latimer, a chemist whose background included work in atomic energy and in chemical warfare, died recently in Oakland, Calif. He was sixty-two years old. Dr. Latimer was formerly dean of the College of Chemistry at the University of California and at the time of his death was associate director of the university's radiation laboratory.

Peyton B. Locker, mineralogist and director of American International Minerals Corporation died on July 3 in Bronxville, N. Y.

Allen A. Lubitz, sr., founder and president of American Firstoline Corporation, New York, died recently in New York. He was fifty-eight years old.

W. Wallace Payne, assistant manager of operations of the northern territory in the domestic sales department of Texas Company, New York, died July 4 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old.

Carl F. Rhodes, vice-president of Forbes Ink, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, died in Cleveland on June 30. He was fifty years old.

Harold C. Roser, production superintendent of Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died July 4 in Maplewood, N. J. He was sixty years old.

David B. Scott, western sales manager for American Potash & Chemical Corporation, died on June 20 in Altadena, Cal. He was sixty-eight years old.

Sheffield Tube Corporation Names Arch Vice-President

Charles E. Arch has been appointed a vice-president of Sheffield Tube Corporation, New London, Conn. Mr. Arch heads Sheffield's Chicago office, where he started working in the general office and plant in 1932. He was transferred to the sales department in 1934, and was made district sales manager in 1942.

Bristol Appoints Russell

Lester P. Russell has been named manager of sales promotion of Bristol Laboratories, Inc. Mr. Russell has been with Bristol since 1946 and has had varied experience as a pharmacist, professional sales representative and as district manager. He will make his headquarters at the New York office, 630 Fifth avenue.

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Becco technical consultants will be glad to discuss peracetic acid and its applications. We have available Bulletins 15 and 15A on peracetic acid as a germicide and a narrative report on its use in a leading microbiological laboratory. Peracetic acid is also used for epoxidation and hydroxylation reactions. *Write for Becco's complete list of bulletins on the use of Peroxygen chemicals.*

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AMINOACETIC ACID—20 ctns, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—8 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
60 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
58 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
202 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
23 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
16 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
18 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY CONCENTRATES—6,890 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
REGULUS—23 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
198 cs, Split
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ARROWROOT—5,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingston
ARSENIC, WHITE—84 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,331 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
600 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Biera
1,200 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Beira
2,520 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
BARBASCO ROOT—42 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Callao
BAUXITE RESIDUE—560 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
BAYBERRY WAX—26 bgs, E Gumpert Corp, Capetown
BEESWAX—10 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
16 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
97 bgs, Tampico
27 bgs, Port Au Prince
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
BUTYROLACTONE—113 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
CADMIUM—40 cs, Socomet Inc, Yokohama
110 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, H J Baker Bro, Liverpool
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—212 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rijeka
98 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Bremen
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
764 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
2,320 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
93 bgs, Napier
CASHEWNUTSHELL LIQUID—130 dms, Mitchel Beck & Co, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—2,824 pkgs, Rotterdam
936 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,504 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
739 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
55 bgs, Sarabbai Agencies, Bombay
OIL—496 tons, J H Redding, Bombay
400 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—38 bgs, First National Boston, Marseille
87 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
89 bgs, W L Willner, Bombay
89 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
87 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bombay
175 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Bombay
CHLORAL HYDRATE—30 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CINNAMONBARK OIL—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
LEAF OIL—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—28 dms, P R Dreyer, Colombo
28 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Colombo
58 dms, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
CLOVE — 100 bgs, Ufininde International Corp, Tamatave
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tamatave
OIL—14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—67 dms, Cincinnati Chemical Works, Rotterdam
130 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
22 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
1 dm, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—850 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
CRESYLIC ACID—294 dms, Midland Tar Distillers, Liverpool
30 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
20 cs, Takoradi
DAMMAR GUM—134 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—505 bgs, Rotterdam
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN—1 cs, Pfizer Corp, Bilbao
DILL SEED—161 bgs, Louis Fintt Inc, Bombay
161 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—171 bgs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
409 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
FUEL OIL—90,970 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co., Punto Cardon
138,391 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
108,299 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
109,150 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
101,126 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
128,309 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
GALL—3 cks, Wilson & Co, Lyttelton
8 cks, Wilson & Co, Timaru
OX—2 cks, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
2 cks, Napier
SHEEP—2 cks, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
GELATIN—327 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Bremen
420 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
33 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Gothenburg
306 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Dijbouti
GLUE—200 bgs, Corbett & Co, Marseille
GLYCERINE—299 tons, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—285 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
442 bgs, Mombasa
GUANIDINE CARBONATE—80 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM—500 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
5,220 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
205 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—70 kgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cartagena
18 bls, J H Schroder, Rio de Janeiro
IRANIAN GUM—200 bgs, Rotterdam
IRON BLUE—6 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CARBONYL—54 dms, Antwerp
ISONIAZID HYDRAZIDE—7 cks, American Roland Corp, Genoa
JUNIPER BERRIES—79 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—66 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KAURI GUM—42 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
KOLA NUTS—225 bgs, Lagos
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, Rijeka
LEMON OIL—1 hlf cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
12 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
LIVERMEAL—560 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Timaru
560 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Wellington
1,000 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—700 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
175 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Amsterdam
700 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
MACE—16 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—89 dms, General Cable Corp, Liverpool
SULFATE—160 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Liverpool
TRISILICATE—40 cs, H J Saunders & Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—760 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MERCURY—200 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
34 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
600 flks, Rijeka
MINERAL WAX—100 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Bremen
MOLASSES—239,701 gals, American Molasses Co, Havana
BEET—12,114 tons, Chas Pfizer & Co, Dunkirk
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SEED—152 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Hamburg
600 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,524 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
1,070 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—786 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Amsterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—3 dms, Petroleum By Products Chemical Co, Hamburg
NAPHTHOL—40 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULFATE—20 cks, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Genoa
NICOTINE ALKALOID—4 dms, Liverpool
NUTMEG—500 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, St Georges
150 bgs, A G Dunn, St Georges
100 bgs, R J Spitz, St Georges
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—200 bgs, Wm E Martin, Liverpool
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—294 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
22 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—1,006 dms, Credit Suisse, Casablanca
200 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Casablanca
100 dms, B Pilippone & Co, Casablanca
105 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Casablanca
130 dms, J Ossola Co, Casablanca
251 dms, Casablanca
PALM OIL—406 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—125 crts, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—8 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rijeka
100 bgs, Schoenfeld & Son, Rijeka
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rijeka
380 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
PEANUT OIL—203 tons, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,400 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
4,250 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
4,920 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
5,260 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,250 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
2,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,460 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,900 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
440 bls, H J Hazelhurst, Bremen
1,000 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
PECTIN—32 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
60 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
245 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
105 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
35 bgs, J Berlage, Singapore
[illegible] Poles Trading Co, Singapore
RED—100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kobe
WHITE—210 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
30 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Givaudan Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—60,759 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
40,723 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
119,914 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
135,411 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE — 3,493 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Nagoya
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—346 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
250 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
669 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
13 bls, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
471 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
250 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—60 dms, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,050 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
4,151 bgs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
2,793 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
3,174 bgs, National City Bank, Callao
524 bgs, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
RHUBARB ROOT—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
52 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
SAFFRON—2 cs, Galvancy & Nevy Bros, Genoa
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Sokol & Co, Rijeka
400 bls, Rijeka
284 bls, Dubrovnik
OIL—3 bbls, Rijeka
1 dm, Split
SAPONIN—40 cs, Karr Ellis Co, Liverpool
SEEDLAC—800 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
450 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Calcutta
1,150 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
BLEACHED—30 dms, C H Timm, Liverpool
SOAPWORT ROOT—21 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
SODIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—149 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SOY FLOUR—11 bgs, Solide Trading Co, Hamburg
STARCH—810 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
STEARYL ALCOHOL—300 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—30 bbls, Merck & Co, Liverpool
TALC—5,280 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—34 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Dominica
102 bbls, H J Heinz Co, Antigua
16 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Montserrat
22 kgs, Murbas Trading Co, Dominica
TANNING EXTRACT—20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,114 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
1,680 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba
TARRAGON—20 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
TETRAALKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 22 cans, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—78 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
TOLUYLENE DIISOCYANATE—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
TRAGACANTH GUM—203 bgs, J W Elwell, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—177 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
150 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
TURMERIC—71 bgs, L E Ransom Co, Jacmel
177 bgs, A G Dunn, Colombo
VANILLA BEANS—60 cs, Girard Trust Co, Antalaha
25 cs, First National Boston, Antalaha
16 bgs, Grace & Co, Zanzibar
3 cs, Dammann & Co, Port of Spain
13 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Tandjong Priok
VETIVER OIL—4 dms, Trubeck Lab, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK—10,811 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—1,936 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
217 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
2,197 bgs, Hammond-Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—1,150 bgs, Chemical Bank, Mombasa
WHALE PROTEIN MEAL—2 bgs, Mundas Chemical Products, Liverpool
WHITING—400 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—51 dms, National City Bank, Kobe
53 dms, Croda Inc, Antwerp
38 cs, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
1dm, Rita Chemical Co, Rotterdam
WAX—63 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—4 dms, French American Banking Corp, Djibouti
4 dms, Djibouti
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—75 bbls, Antwerp

Baltimore

PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, F H Shallus, Bremen
2,830 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen

Boston

ALUMINUM SULFATE—351 bgs, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Bremen
GLUE—44 bgs, First National Boston, Bremen
NICKEL ACETATE—6 cks, American Firstoline Corp, Bremen
PEATMOSS—500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
POTATO FLOUR—4,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marseille

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Alexandria
CASEIN—150 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Tupman Thurlow & Co, Buenos Aires
1,536 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
1,500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
EPSOM SALT—800 bgs, Western Chemical & Mfg Co, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—13 dms, W R Grace & Co, San Jose de Guatemala
MOLASSES—7,237 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Sopac Transport, Marseilles
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,843 tons, Douglas Oil Co, Lobitos
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,019 bgs, Olsn Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
UREA—2,755 bgs, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, Williams Dimond Co, Papeete
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluss Stauffer, Antwerp
YEAST EXTRACT—80 cs, London

Norfolk

MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Southgate Foods, Copenhagen

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,030 bgs, Durban
BONEMEAL—692 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Buenos Aires
336 tons, Kind & Knox, Buenos Aires
237 tons, Ralli Bros, Buenos Aires
224 tons, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—2,645 bgs, National Casein Co, Auckland
CASTOR OIL—1,049 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
CHINA CLAY—7,849 tons, Fowey
FUEL OIL—117,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GLYCERINE—147 tons, L Pasternak, Buenos Aires
500 tons, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—650 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM—5,132 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
NAPHTHALENE—1,666 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—750 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
2,110 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—254,836 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
578,968 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,206 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
119,479 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
122,096 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
105,145 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
152,001 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
121,444 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
201,464 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
270,235 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—704 bgs, Elkan Co, Buenos Aires
974 bgs, Elkan Co, Buenos Aires
974 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—29 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tamatave
25 cs, Camax Co, Tamatave
91 cs, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,182 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
934 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—981 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
599 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CALCIUM NITRATE—15,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Heroya
1,600 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Oslo
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, R C Pauli & Sons, Amsterdam
COPRA—457 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
343 tons, Cargill Inc, Jolo
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Siain
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
DEXTRIN—10 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Amsterdam
HERRING MEAL—10,275 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
2,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Oslo
KELPMEAL—580 bgs, Norwegian Kelpmeal Importing Co, Bergen
MOLASSES—1,850 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
1,907 tons, Victorias
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Frazar & Hanson, Bremen
600 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
35 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
120 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
RED—100 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—20 dms, States Mercantile Co, Antwerp
CHLORATE — 910 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
TAPIOCA—63 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tjirebon
FLOUR—600 bgs, H L Cogarty, Djakarta
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tjirebon
UREA—5,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Heroya
1,100 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Oslo
WHITING—1,200 bgs, D R Fitzgerald, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Rubber Surplus Sale Urged By Goodrich Top Executive

Sale of part of the nation's surplus stockpile of crude rubber was recommended last week by John L. Collyer, chairman of the board of B. F. Goodrich Company. In a letter to Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Molibization, Mr. Collyer said that the government's crude rubber stockpile affords an opportunity to reduce the taxpayers' burden through the orderly sale of a minimum of 200,000 tons of crude rubber.

At the present market price, he said, the government could thus recover more than $165,000,000. Such action "would not violate the letter and spirit of the international commitments of our State Department and, at the present price of crude rubber, would be without harmful effect on our friends in the rubber-growing business," he added.

Studies by his company, Mr. Collyer said, lead us to believe that a total of 900,000 tons of crude rubber in the government stockpile and in private stocks would be adequate for a five-year all-out war, based on the assumption that we would not be able to import a single additional pound during the five-year period. Whether an all-out war fought with today's weapons could last as long as five years may be questioned. He estimated that the total tonnage of crude rubber now in the United States is 1,300,000 tons.

Nat'l Lead Names Manager At Ilmenite Ore Installation

John G. Hall has been appointed plant manager of the MacIntyre ilmenite facilities in Tahawus, N. Y., of National Lead Company, New York. Charles R. Begor, jr., and Archibald J. McDonell have been named assistant plant managers.

Mr. Hall succeeds Paul W. Allen, who resigned to direct the domestic mining operations of Cyprus Mining Company. Mr. Begor's association with the company began in 1947, when he was employed as assistant superintendent of maintenance at the MacIntyre installations. He was later named superintendent of maintenance and in 1950 became general superintendent. Mr. McDonell was employed at MacIntyre in 1952 as chief engineer.

National Gypsum Company Advances 2 in Sales Dep't

Wade W. Hildinger, general sales manager of National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been named director of general sales and Melvin F. Cerruti, formerly eastern division sales manager, has been appointed general sales manager.

Mr. Hildinger transferred to Buffalo six years ago from Dallas, Tex., where he had served as general line salesman and later as district manager. Since his transfer, he has been successively director of trade relations, assistant general sales manager, and general sales manager. Mr. Cerruti joined National Gypsum in 1928. He had been with the Old Beaver Board Company for two years before joining National Gypsum in 1927.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum powder, 3,689,099 lbs, atomized, type C, class D, 40 mesh, inv. 600-1162, July 29, Officer in Charge, Navy Purchasing Office, Washington, D. C.

Fertilizer, 91½ tons, mixed, commercial, gran., nitrogen to be of inorganic derivation and potash to be derived from muriate of potash, inv. 14-4065, July 12, Justice-Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.

Gas, nitrogen, 11,800 liters, 15 liters per cyl., liquid air, medium purity, in Govt. owned cyls., inv. 702, July 13, Contracting Officer, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Insecticide, 500 gals. dieldrin, 15.8%, inv. 86, July 21, Contracting Officer, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Paint, 15,000 lbs. hard drying varnish, suitable for formulation of printing inks, schedule #3-HD, Aug. 23, Treasury Dept., Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 3,400 gals. interior, flat, ready mixed, latex base paint, inv. 3T-63719, July 18,500 gals. floor and deck, varnish base, ready mixed enamel, for use on interior or exterior wood and concrete floors, 1,132 gals. ready mixed, non-penetrating flat, interior, oil paint, 1,650 gals. oil, interior, flat, wall paint, inv. 3T-63721, July 19, 240 gals. synthetic gloss enamel, for exterior and interior surfaces, 400 gals. same, inv. 3T-63723, July 19, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

Sodium sulfite, 28,220 lbs, photographic, inv. 2B-63984-R, July 14, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

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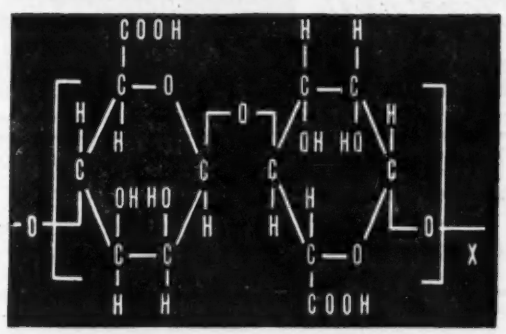

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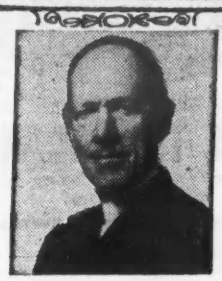

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New York Metropolitan Sales Manager
Assistant Vice-President

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Following the long holiday week-end, the essential oils market last week was quiet, on the whole, with regard to the number of actual price changes. Sandalwood oil prices were raised 50 cents per pound and the prospects were that the market might go higher. It was reported that government regulations at origin have placed limitations on the number of sandalwood logs which could be exported for conversion into the oil. It was rumored that another sale of logs will be held in the not too distant future, but for the present, the market should remain tight and high priced.

The heat wave which gripped most of the country last week resulted, quite naturally, in a sizable jump in the consumption of soft drinks, which, in turn, was reflected in an increased demand for citrus oils going into flavoring extract manufacture. Orange oil quotations were firmer, particularly, the Florida variety. Supplies were reported adequate and prices firm on lemon and lime oils.

The seeds and spices market was quiet as consumers continued to buy mostly hand-to-mouth. The most noteworthy development in this market was the rise in red pepper and the decline in Jamaica pimento. Pimento prices have been see-sawing up and down for the past several weeks. Roumanian and Yugoslavian coriander seed was ½ cent higher while Dutch poppy was advanced ½ cent per pound.

On the decline were Greek laurel leaves, off ½ cent and East Indian nutmeg, down 1 cent. Vanilla beans were lower as consumers maintained their buying rate for immediate needs principally. The vanilla bean market has been easy for the past several months and it was expected that the market would strengthen in the not too distant future.

Essential Oils

Bergamot—The spot market was unchanged last week. Supplies were ample to cover normal trade needs and prices were firm. The overall trend in this oil over the past year has been reflected in its relative price stability. The official price for the new crop oil will not be set until late this year.

Camphor—The market was quiet with consumer demand at routine levels. Buying was mainly hand-to-mouth. Supplies were adequate to cover trade requirements and prices were firm.

Cedarwood—There was no change in this oil last week. Supplies were plentiful as opposed to a rather slow demand. Prices were steady.

Citronella—Reports of a drought in the Formosa area were unconfirmed but it was certain that the usual May-June distillation was off as ascertained by the paucity of offerings. The spot market was firm, pricewise, in view of the current situation in Formosa, both political and otherwise.

Lemon—The heat wave which gripped most of the country last week proved a boon to essential oil dealers, for the most part. Sales of lemon and other citrus oils were up due to the increased consumption of flavoring oils by soft drink manufacturers. Supplies were ample to meet the increased trade needs, however, and prices firm.

Lime—Demand was up spurred by the overall rise in citrus oils consumption. Prices were firm and supplies adequate.

Orange—The market, on spot, appeared to have firmed, particularly, Florida orange oil. Florida orange oil advanced 3c. per pound to a minimum of 48c. per pound.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended July 1
New York

Aniseed, 85 bags: filthy.
Black Pepper, 140 bags: moldy.
Cassia (21 lots), 2,607 bales: filthy.
Celery seed, 60 bags: filthy.
Cloves (9 lots), 560 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 365 bags: filthy.
Dandelion root, 67 bales: insects.
Dillseed, 645 bags: filthy.
Gum Karaya (30 lots), 1,247 bags; filthy.
Ginger, 94 bags: insects.
Mace (2 lots), 20 cases: insects.
Nutmegs (17 lots), 623 bags: moldy and wormy.
Orange peel, 63 bales: wormy.
Rauwolfia roots (4 lots), 776 bales: moldy; name and caution legend not on bags.
Turmeric (2 lots), 160 bags: wormy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Oil, sandalwood, 50c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese hontaka, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Laurel leaves, Greek, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 3c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 75c. per lb.
Mexican, cuts, 50c. per lb.
whole, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
135.88	135.88	136.13	137.69

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Peppermint—The market marked time last week, as dealers and consumers, alike, awaited the first offerings on the new crop. Prices were steady and supplies adequate.

Sandalwood—The market advanced 50c. over previous levels last week. Reports from origin were that the government there has been instrumental in limiting the shipments of logs and hence in the ultimate strengthening of prices on the oil. It was conjectural as to when further shipments of sandalwood logs will be permitted but it was hoped to be in the not too distant future.

Spearmint—Along with peppermint, spearmint was in hand-to-mouth demand as the trade awaited the first new crop offerings which will not come along until probably next month. Prices were firm and supplies adequate to cover immediate needs.

Miscellaneous

Caraway Seed—The market was quiet with supplies ample to cover trade needs and inquiry at steady levels. Current quotations ranged from 17¾c. to 18c. per pound.

Coriander Seed—There was no Moroccan coriander seed available on spot last week, and although there were some lots afloat, no quotations were heard. The added expense of guaranteeing that the seed will pass the FDA inspection has made shippers more cautious in quoting prices in advance. Roumanian and Yugoslavian qualities edged slightly higher last week with prices advancing ½c. per pound. The Yugoslavian seed was selling at 7c. per pound and the Roumanian quality at 7½c.

Laurel Leaves—Greek laurel leaves were slightly easier last week, declining ½c. per pound. The current market ranged from 12c. to 13c. per pound. Portuguese and Turkish qualities were unchanged at 12c. and 23c., respectively.

Mace—The spot market was very firm last week reflecting a tight supply situation and higher prices for shipment.

East Indian mace siftings ranged from $1.38 to $1.60 per pound. West Indian whole mace was steady at $1.55 per pound.

Mustard Seed—Spot supplies were tight. There was no Montana seed available and none expected until the new crop in September. There are some small shipments of English and Danish seed afloat, according to trade quarters. Spot prices on Danish seed ranged from 12c. to 12½c. while English yellow was priced at 12½c. to 14c.

Nutmeg—East India nutmegs continued tight and shipments enroute were reported few in number. Spot prices eased slightly, declining 1c. per pound. The current range on this quality was from 43c. to 45c.

Pepper—An advance in red pepper was the feature of this market last week. Japanese hontakas were up 2c. to 32c. to 33c. while Turkish chillies also advanced 2c., being quoted at 20c. to 21c.

The market in black pepper continued steady but inactive. Prices moved irregularly and did not disclose any particular trend. The quantity of pepper offered for sale in any specific position at sharply competitive levels was small. There always seemed to be a buying interest a fraction under the cheapest seller. The interest was genuine enough but it was very difficult to bring buyers and sellers together. There were no developments in the market to encourage either side to alter its thinking.

The release of all grades of pepper which were recently landed caused a slight pressure on spot prices late in the week. However, the majority of this pepper was previously committed and only odds and ends remained to be sold. Presently, they checked the market because the demand is light but do not add significantly to the reserves held here. Statis-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tically, there was no change in the underlying structure of the market.

Spots and nearby positions in white pepper are still tight. Recent arrivals have been distributed to the trade and no sizable balance is held here. Demand is cutting into the stock afloat due late July. Shipment levels are unchanged and the only sizable discounts available are for very late arrivals.

Pimento—Jamaica pimento dropped back to its position of the week preceding last week, declining to 85c. in the face of slow consumer interest. Mexican pimento was steady at 75c.

Poppy Seed—Dutch poppy seed advanced ½c. last week to 23c. to 23½c. Other qualities held unchanged.

Sage—The spot market was quiet but reports from Dalmatia indicated possible higher prices on the new crop. Cretan sage was currently offered at 11c. to 11½c. per pound, Dalmatian at 40c. and Italian, 13c.

Sesame Seed—Prices reld unchanged but there was considerable interest exhibited by consumers as a result of the delays in shipments from Nicaragua. Spot supplies have accordingly grown quite tight.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market was easier last week. Although consumption of vanilla extract generally hits its high during the peak consumption periods for ice cream, manufacturers have continued to buy beans largely on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The spot market was currently listing Bourbon beans $7.25 to $7.50 per pound while Mexican whole beans were priced at $8.75 to $9. Mexican cuts were listed at around $8.50, nominal. Tahiti beans were steady at $7 to $7.50.

According to unofficial trade estimates, approximately one-half of the expected arrivals of vanilla beans had come into this country during the first six months of this year. This fact was encouraging to dealers who anticipated an increase in buying when vanilla users move to replenish their depleted inventories.

The new crop of cut and whole Mexican beans was estimated at approximately 150,000-200,000 pounds compared to a normal yield of 300,000-350,000 pounds. From Madagascar came reports that the government there has begun to strictly enforce an existing law which prohibits growers and curers from handling immature beans. As a result, there has been little or no early buying of new crop vanilla. The trade in this country was generally glad to see these regulations enforced since the overall result was expected to be an improvement in vanilla quality with a subsequent rise in overall consumption.

Acid Reclaimer Developed By Crown Cork & Seal Co.

A new acid reclaimer has been designed and built by chemists and engineers of Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md. The acid reclaimer removes iron deposits that accumulate in sulfuric acid solutions during a process by which steel is prepared for use in the manufacture of bottle caps, the company stated. Once the iron deposits have been removed by a method of precipitation, the acid can be used over and over again, according to Crown. Company engineers believe that the reclaiming technique can ultimately be applied to other industries with similar results.

Rhodia Is Marketing Two New Industrial Reodorants

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has added "Alamask" CPM-55 and "Alamask" CPM-55-X to its line of industrial chemical reodorants for use primarily in the rendering, fat processing, fish, fertilizer and allied industries.

Specifically designed for addition to processing (the new products are said to offer improved abatement of malodorous gases traceable to amines, proteins and aldehydes. They are reportedly stronger than previous "Alamask" reodorants, thus offering lower cost of application.

Cyanamid Textile Men Retire

The retirement of James Dixon and A. C. Loomis from the dyestuff department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has been announced by the company. Mr. Dixon has been with the company for the past thirty-five years, most recently as branch office manager of the dyestuff department in Philadelphia. Mr. Loomis joined Heller & Merz in 1924 and continued when that firm was acquired by Cyanamid in the early thirties.

Hooker Electrochemical Company Announces Additions to Sales Staff

Several recent additions have been made to the sales staff of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Appointed as field sales representatives are George Chynoweth and Joseph J. Lenahan. Julian J. Boyce has been transferred from the Philadelphia sales area to cover the southeast with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C. James M. Young, 3rd, has been given technical sales service responsibilities, working from the company's Tacoma, Wash., sales office and plant.

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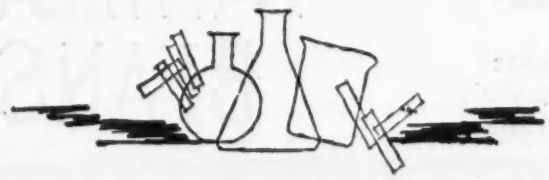
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Chemical Purchase Funds Granted to Korea by ICA

The International Co-operation Administration, successor organization to the Foreign Operations Administration, last week announced issuance of allotments totaling $72,000 to Korea for purchase of chemicals and chemical preparations.

One authorization of $29,000 is for chemicals needed in connection with a rural warehouse project, PA No. 89-99-70-5333. Another authorization of $43,000 is for chemicals needed for a Seoul National University building, project PA No. 89-99-70-5332.

Acetylene Use in 1954

—*Continued from page 5*

pared with 1953 follow in millions of cubic feet:—

	1954[1]		1953[1]	
Rated capacity at beginning of year	14,415		13,245	
Production	7,030		7,850	
Ratio of production to capacity	49 %		59 %	
Consumption by end-use	Quantity	% of total	Quantity	% of total
Acetic acid, acetaldehyde, polyvinyl acetate and alcohol and vinyl acetate monomers	221	2	135	2
Acrylonitrile	[2]...	[2]..	[2]...	[2]..
Illumination	2	Neg	2	Neg
Metal welding, cutting and scarfing	3,964	46	4,464	57
Methyl styrene	NR	NR	[2]...	[2]..
Per- and Trichoroethylene	93	1	106	1
Vinyl and vinylidine chlorides	1,272	15	1,207	15
Miscellaneous uses:—				
US Gov't-direct purchases	NR	NR	NR	NR
Others[3]	3,183	36	1,889	25
Total	8,765	100	7,803	100

[1]Based on BDSA calcium carbide and non-carbide derived acetylene industry survey of 1955.
[2]Data cannot be reported without disclosing operations of individual plants.
[3]Predominently chlorinated rubbers for 1949 and 1950. Includes acrylonitrile for 1953 and 1954, and a small quantity of methyl styrene reported in 1953.
NR—None reported.
Neg—Negligible (less than 0.05 percent).

Gibney Leaves Sterling

E. P. Gibney retired July 1 from Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, under the company's pension plan, after forty-three years' service. Since 1953, Mr. Gibney has been director of midwest trade relations for Sterling. Prior to assuming that position, he had been manager of the company's Chicago branch for twenty-nine years.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The market for phthalate plasticizers was found to be quieting down and was expected to remain somewhat depressed during July and part of August. Shutdowns in consuming industries were cited as the causes. Up to the present, consumption has been high, and has been in fairly close balance with output. Prices for dioctyl phthalate were steady and were in line with those offered during the past months. Tricresyl phosphate moved quite well. Advances effected recently in cresylic acid have as yet produced no corresponding increase in TCP. Other plasticizers moved well in an active market.

Demand for pigments has been well sustained, with the automotive and paint industries among the top consumers. Demand for some pigments, however, among them lead pigments, was reported slackening slightly in line with the usual seasonal trend. Taken in comparison with consumer buying last year at this time, the pigment market was considered in very good shape. Titanium dioxide remained in rather tight supply as consumers maintained an active interest. Usage in pastel colors was reported very good. Material available for export shipments has been considerably less than actual requirements.

Shellac dealers noted that the market was in a fluid state, preventing any clearcut estimate of the situation. All agreed, however, that the attitude of holders in Calcutta was firmer right now. Quotations for bleached material were unchanged from those listed earlier, while orange grades varied with the particular dealer quoting, since the time of the purchase determined the price. The market for copal and dammar gums overseas was said to be steadier than it had been during the first quarter of the year. Prices at the sources showed no marked tendency to rise and at the same time, supplies were more abundent than they had been earlier this year. Sources looked for a continued steady market, believing that holders abroad realized the danger of pricing their material out of the market.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Blacks—Dealers reported a good inquiry for most lines of carbon blacks through the month of June, and expected their sales for the first half of the year to be quite good, and to top the like period in 1954. The automobile and tire industries continued to be among the top customers for carbon blacks. Printing ink buyers also kept up an active interest, it was noted. Price quotations remained stable.

Chrome Colors—These materials shared in the active market for pigments and moved to a good consumer demand all during June. Some decline in interest was expected to shape up during July and August, it was reported in the industry, because of vacation shutdowns among consuming industries, but the extent of this decline in demand could not be gauged in advance. It would not be extensive, however, in the view of most informed sources in the industry.

Copper Oxide—Prices of copper oxides were steady and firm, in response to the situation for the metal. Demand has been quite good, and supplies have generally been ample for market needs, it was stated.

Lead Pigments—Demand for lead pigments has slackened slightly in line with the usual seasonal trend, it was reported, but this let-up in buying has not been great so far. Taken in comparison with consumer buying last year at this time, the market was considered in very good shape. Demand from the automotive industry has continued active, and was expected to show no large decline until later in the season. In addition, battery makers have continued as active consumers of lead oxide. Prices for all lead pigments were steady and firm, with no changes effected during the week. None were expected in the immediate future, unless the prices of the metal should change.

Titanium Dioxide — Material remained in rather tight supply as consumers maintained an active interest. Manufacturers were reported quoting August delivery or later dates for orders placed at the present. Although production facilities have been expanded and are still being expanded, consumption at the same time has increased so that a very close balance has been achieved between supplies and the market's needs. Orders have been coming in quite heavily throughout the first half of the year, it was reported. Usage in pastel colors was reported very good. Price quotations showed a great deal of underlying stability and made no changes over the past week. Material available for export shipments was reported by informed sources to be considerably less than actual requirements, with the result that exporters were hardpressed to meet their shipping schedules.

Zinc Pigments—Demand for zinc pigments was well maintained throughout the week, with no changes reported by sources in the industry. Most observers felt that there were no forces leading toward price changes at work in the market right now, and believed that prices would not change until the metal moved again, at the earliest. Supplies were rated as quite adequate for present consuming needs.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Buying for use in latex base paints was reported quite good up to the end of June. Industrial finish usage has also been moving along at a good rate, it was stated. Soybean oil has continued fairly steady and has been quiet in recent weeks.

Phenolics—Usage in shell molding applications has continued quite good, according to informed sources. Some decline was expected in the weeks immediately ahead, but this would be along seasonal lines, it was believed.

Vinyls—Prices were steady after reductions effected by major producers the week earlier. The chief outcome of the lowered quotations, it was believed, would be a broadening of the market for vinyl resin materials. This was felt to be essential because of an expanding production, which has overtaken market demand.

Lacquer Materials

Di-Iso-Octyl Phthalate — Demand was expected to ease off a bit during July and August, while almost all consuming industries closed their plants for vacations for a period of two weeks during those months. Up to the present, consumption has been high, and has been in fairly close balance with output.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The market for all phthalate plasticizers was found to be quieting down and was expected to remain somewhat depressed throughout July and well into August, due to summer shutdowns in consuming industries. Prices were unchanged throughout the week. Major producers continued to offer material at quotations in line with listings of the past months.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Advances effected recently for cresylic have as yet produced no change for tricresyl phosphate. Material was reported to be moving quite well from present production, and was available in amounts as needed. While the next few weeks might show some decline in consumption from some quarters, overall usage was expected to hold up well.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums — The market overseas was said to be steadier than it had been during the first quarter of the year. Prices at the sources showed no marked tendency to rise, and at the same time, supplies were more abundant than they had been a few months earlier. Some dealers in this country attributed this situation to the fact that sources overseas had their labor and production problems in hand. Buying demand locally was described as good, with almost all grades adequately stocked by suppliers. Trade sources looked for a continued steady market, believing that holders abroad realized the danger of pricing their material out of the market.

Shellac—Dealers in this country noted

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
97.18	97.18	97.16	96.61

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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that the market was in a fluid state at the present, which prevented any clearcut estimate of the situation. All agreed, however, that the attitude of holders in Calcutta was firmer right now. Bleached material was quoted at 58c. per pound, bagged, in 1,500-pound lots, while refined material was priced from 66c. Quotations for orange grades varied with the particular dealer quoting, since prices depended on the time of purchase. Prices at the source fluctuated in the recent past, resulting in a wider range of listings locally than usual. Dealers in this country stated that it was impossible at the present to estimate the trend of prices for even the immediate future.

Fillers and Inerts

Gypsum—Domestic mine production of crude gypsum during the first quarter of 1955 came to 2,333,376 short tons, 26 percent more than in the first quarter of 1954, and the largest tonnage ever mined in a January-March period, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports during the first quarter of 1955 totaled 652,820 tons, 30 percent more than imports in the first quarter of 1954, and a record high for imports during a January-March period.

For the third successive quarter, production of the major gypsum products increased as compared to the same months of the previous year. The use of agricultural gypsum increased 53 percent, plateglass and terra-cotta plasters were up 28 percent, and pottery plasters were 15 percent higher than in the January-March period of 1954.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 1	¹Mon. July 4	Tues. July 5	Wed. July 6	Thur. July 7
Drums—					
K	$8.25	...	$8.25		...
M	..	...	8.24	$8.25	...
N		...		8.35	
WG	8.33§	...	8.24	8.30	$8.29§
WW	8.40§	...	8.45	8.41§	8.38
Bags—					
M	...	...	...	8.15	
N	...	...		8.16§	8.05
WG	...	...	8.20	8.20	8.10
WW	8.65	...	...	8.25§	8.20

Tankcars (for week ended July 1)—M, $7.67§; N, $7.67§; WG, $7.74§

Sales, USDA

691* ... 1,839* 1,542* 1,585*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N, $9.20; WG, $9.25; WW, $9.35

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.542§	...	.337§	.543§	...
Sales	18,000*	...	28,000*	44,000*	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 74c.

*Drums equivalent. §Gallons. §Average price. ¹Holiday.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Material was firmly held in the Argentine, with prices on a delivered, New York, basis ranging from 23½c. to 24c. per pound. France has as yet offered no competitive bids. It was noted that the Argentine was not in a producing season right now, and that its views were consequently quite firm.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during May, with April's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	May	April
Hide, glue, total	4,657,017	4,231,993
Low grade	1,554,674	1,346,214
Medium grade	1,139,120	1,054,767
High grade	952,264	834,030
Extra high grade	1,010,959	996,847
Bone glue, total	5,355,940	4,927,007
Green	4,200,062	3,717,354
Extracted	1,155,858	1,209,653
Glue, total	10,012,957	9,203,915

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	4,936,146	4,931,738
Low grade	1,975,686	1,914,222
Medium grade	1,265,869	1,276,127
High grade	877,239	1,136,163
Extra high grade	817,352	605,226
Bone glue, total	5,195,570	5,031,516
Green	4,112,225	3,913,197
Extracted	1,083,345	1,118,329
Glue, total	10,131,716	9,963,254

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	26,786,766	27,065,895
Low grade	8,644,606	9,064,245
Medium grade	5,941,173	6,067,630
High grade	6,421,405	6,348,045
Extra high grade	5,779,582	5,585,975
Bone glue, total	12,310,244	12,149,874
Green	6,914,155	6,826,298
Extracted	5,396,089	5,323,576
Glue, total	39,097,010	39,213,769

U. S. Rubber Appoints

G. Allen Lovell has been elected a vice-president of United States Rubber Company, New York, and appointed general manager of its mechanical goods division. Mr. Lovell was formerly assistant general manager of the division, a post to which he was appointed last year. He joined U. S. Rubber in 1928.

Chemical Sales for '55

—*Continued from page 3*

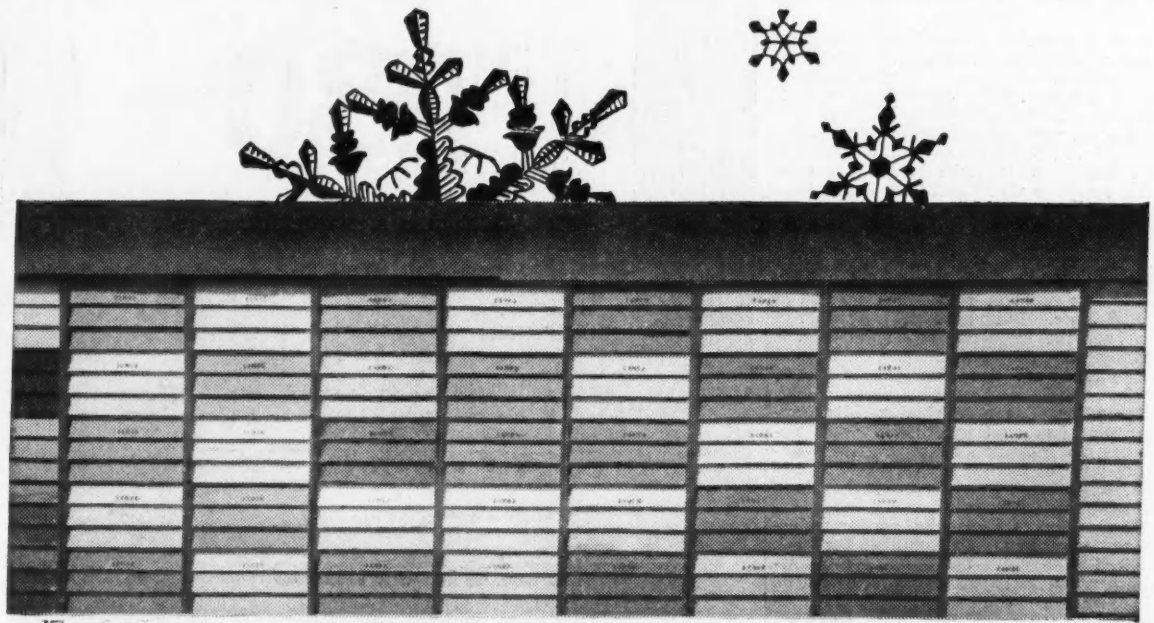
shipments will be about the same as in 1954.

Iron and Steel—With advance orders strong in almost every area of demand, steel production, now that labor negotiations have be successfully concluded, should continue at high levels in the last half. However it is likely to be slightly below the near record six months' output of the first half of the year, when an all-time high quarterly production of about 30,000,000 tons of ingots was achieved in the second quarter.

Pulp, Paper and Paperboard—Based on first-half figures and the outlook for the last half, production of pulp, paper and paperboard in 1955 should establish a new high record in excess of 28,000,000 tons. This compares with the previous total of 26,600,000 tons made in 1954.

Containers—A sustained high level of demand will keep the output of most containers and packaging materials above the 1954 volume, but it will probably fall short of the record volume established in 1953.

Scientific and Surgical Instruments—Research programs and increasing automation in industry is building substantial sales increases in the instrument field.



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Witco Realigns Sales Force Into Four Regional Groups

Major reorganization of the domestic sales forces of Witco Chemical Company, New York, into four regional units, each under the supervision of a resident regional vice-president, was announced last week. The four new regions are designated as eastern, Ohio and southern, midwest., and west coast.

The eastern region, embracing the New England states, majority of New York and eastern Pennsylvania, and extending south to the Virginia-North Carolina state line, will be headed by Michael Vaccaro, whose headquarters will be in New York. Witco's Boston sales office, under the direction of C. W. Grubb, will be retained.

The Ohio-southern region, including the southern states, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, will be supervised by Harry M. Brubaker, with offices in Akron, Ohio. Witco's Atlanta, Ga., office will be retained under the direction of C. A. Damen.

The mid-west region, extending from Indiana to the Rocky Mountains and south to Texas and Louisiana, will have headquarters in Chicago, under the supervision of Jerome S. Harrison. Witco"s Houston, Tex., office, under the direction of A. B. Craig, will be retained.

The west coast region, under the direction of Stanley M. Freeman, who will continue to be located in Los Angeles, will include all states west of the Rockies. Witco's San Francisco office, under the supervision of W. J. Butler, will be retained.

Antibiotics Certification

—Continued from page 4

service has established an enviable record of achievement. No question has been raised by the manufacturers of anibiotics, insulin, or coaltar colors with respect to FDA's ability to discharge its obligations in a highly satisfactory manner.

The report noted, however, that the necessity for the continued existence of the certification program has been challenged in the case of antibiotics, and set out the principal reasons for and against certification. Among the principal reasons cited for continuing the certification program were:—

"The vagaries inherent in the production of a drug which is the product of living microorganisms.

"The protection afforded industry and the public against the possibility of inexperienced, unskilled or unscupulous manufactures entering the field. Decertification would permit irresponsible firms to destroy the public confidence which existing firms have earned.

"The lack of assurance that existing manufacturers will maintain their present standards.

"Among the arguments for decertification are:—

"Methods of preparation of nearly all of the antibiotics have been perfected for some time.

"The competency, skills and experience of present manufacturers are established to such an extent that certification only provides a 'double check' which is of doubtful necessity.

"A high degree of proficiency has been attained by manufacurers in production and control as evidenced by the very low rejection rate."

Discussing the industry attitude toward certification of antibiotics, the report noted that a number of producers favor decertification. Other makers, including some who produce the total output of some anibiotics, are against decertification in principle, it was pointed out. They are particularly opposed to total decertification, it was added. However, it was indicated that there is some agreement on the following points:—

Areas of Agreement Cited

"Decontrol should be accomplished, at least in part.

"If decertification is to be effected, it should be accomplished gradually.

"There should be some controls imposed in place of certification with respect to the production of a new antibiotic and, to a lesser extent, it is agreed that new manufacturerers should be subject to prior certification.

"There is no objection to continued inspection of plants and products in accordance with the other provisions of the act.

"No solution has been reached because of inability to agree on the nature and extent of decertification or the substitute controls which would be imposed to fill the vacuum then created."

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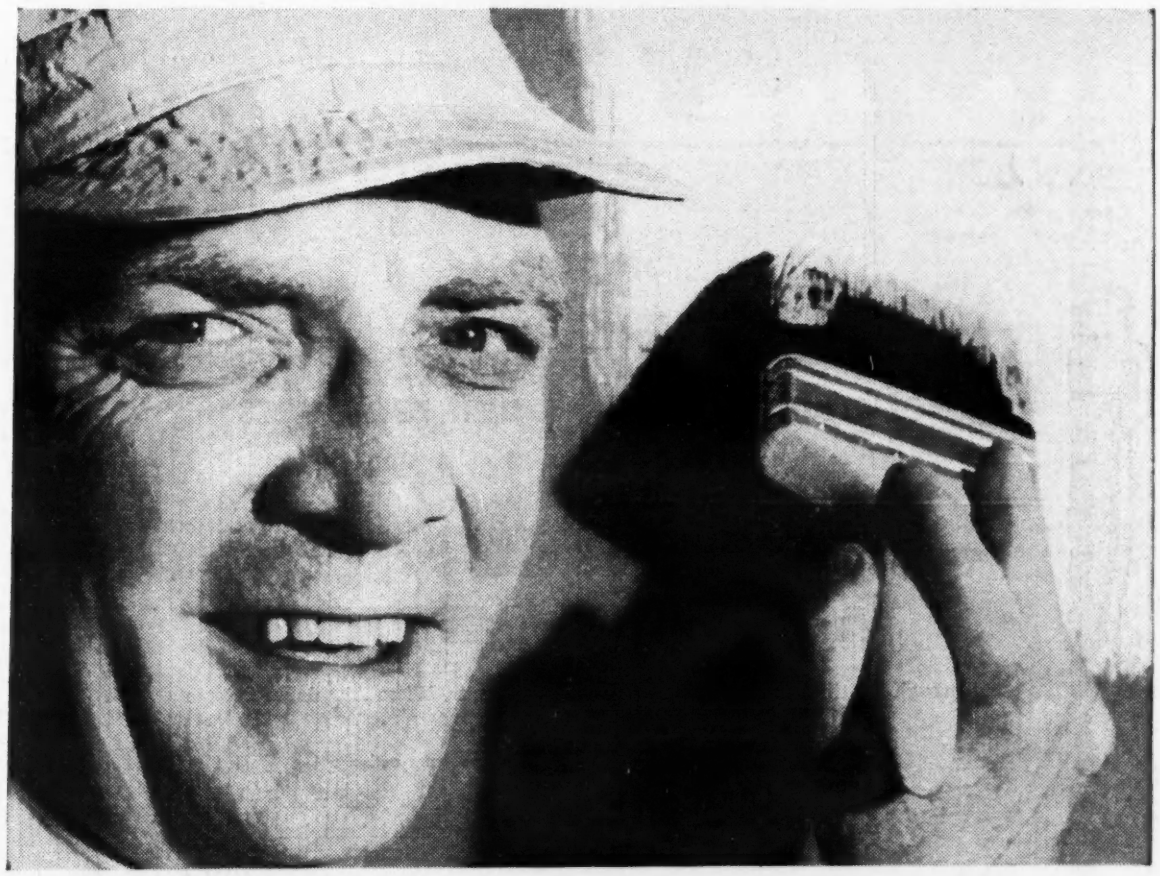

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National Lead the Winner In Litigation on Conspiracy

National Lead Company, New York, has successfully defended an action for treble damages brought against it and others by Bernard M. Wolfe and Frederick J. Dannenfelser, doing business as Dutch Paint Company and Manning-Mitchell Paint Company.

On June 27 the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, sitting in San Francisco, unanimously affirmed the judgment of the United States District Court which dismissed the complaint against National Lead and the other defendants and held that Messrs. Wolfe and Dannenfelser had failed to prove their charges of injury resulting from an alleged conspiracy in the sale and distribution of titanium pigments.

Polyethylene Waxes Data Offered By Eastman Chemical Products

The typical properties, applications and compatibility characteristics of Eastman's new polyethylene waxes, "Epolene E" and "Epolene N," are described in detail in a eight-page booklet just issued by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

In eight and a half by eleven inch bind-in form, the brochure traces briefly the development of the new synthetic waxes from idea to production. Technical data includes the many fields of possible application for the waxes and relates emulsion procedures (wax to water, or water to wax); the high compatibility of "Epolene E" with other waxes and emulsifiable resins, and with non- emulsifiable resins; the compatibility of "Epolene N" with other waxes and resins; cloud point of "Epolene N" in paraffin, and cloud point of 15 percent "Epolene N" in various solvents. Copies of the brochure may be obtained from Eastman sales representatives or Eastman Chemical Products in Kingsport.

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Tung Oil Supply Estimated For Paraguay During 1955

Paraguay's tung oil supply during the quota year, November 1, 1954, to November 1, 1955, is estimated at about 2,650 short tons, it was reported by V. H. Hougen, commodity specialist with the Foreign Agricultural Service. This estimate includes stocks on November 1, and oil from the 1954 tung nut crop. Since domestic requirements are practically nil, the total supply is likely to be exported.

The export market was fairly active during January-July when European buyers were showing an interest in Paraguayan tung oil. About 1,700 tons of oil had been exported as of June 1, and 660 tons were scheduled for shipment in July. Of this quantity, it is estimated that about one-half was destined to the United States and the remainder to the United Kingdom and other European markets. On this basis only 290 tons more are available for export by November 1.

The 1955 tung nut crop is expected to yield about 2,500 tons of oil. In Paraguay crushing is normally from December to May. However, in seasons when weather is favorable and nuts dry more rapidly, crushing may begin in November.

Palm Oil Exports Rise From Malaya in Quarter

Exports of Malayan palm oil in the first quarter of 1955 were 14,382 short tons, or 10 percent larger than in the same quarter of 1954, it was reported by G. A. Ruggles, agricultural officer in Singapore. Exports of palm kernels registered little change. production of palm oil and kernels increased.

Malayan palm oil production was reported at 14,497 tons in the first quarter, as compared with 13,992 tons for the same period last year. Total palm oil production in 1954 was 60,400 tons, an increase of 5,400 tons from the previous year. Total acreage of oil palms has increased considerably, despite lack of capital and credit, and reluctance on the part of outside capital to invest in Malaya. Prospects for further increased production are bright since terrorist activities are declining and the emergency regulations imposed by the government are being relaxed. Demand for palm oil is reported good.

Blaw-Knox Names Engineer For Fats, Oils Department

Milton R. Wingard has been appointed project engineer of the fats and oils department of the chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. In his new assignment, Mr. Wingard will be in charge of sales and contract execution on all solvent extraction activities of the fats and oils department. Prior to his new assignment, Mr. Wingard worked as a process engineer at the chemical plants division home office in Pittsburgh and as district engineer for the same division at western headquarters in Tulsa, Okla.

Acorn Refining Co. Is Sold

Acorn Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been sold to clients of the investment firm of Baxter, Williams & Co., Cleveland. Edward M. Katz, president, plans to retire. A new president will be named later.

Tallow Research Group Planning To Meet July 20 In Atlantic City

The tallow research committee of the National Renderers Association has arranged to meet July 20 at the Shelburne hotel in Atlantic City, N. J., prior to its regular board of director's meeting on July 21. The committee plans to review its projects currently being conducted at various institutions throughout the country in order to present its recommendations to the board of directors for continued and additional research on tallow and grease during the association's fiscal year October 1, 1955, to September 30, 1956.

Copra Exports From Ceylon Increase 8 Percent in Quarter

Exports of copra and coconut oil from Ceylon during January-March, 1955, totaled 34,298 long tons, copra equivalent, or an increase of 8 percent from aggregate exports of 31,838 tons in the corresponding period of 1954, reports from the American Embassy in Colombo indicate. The increase in exports from 1954 is mainly due to normal production of coconuts during the quarter, against below-normal yields in the first three months of last year.

Copra exports, as such, of 6,792 tons were up more than one-third from 1954 first-quarter shipments. India, by far the principal buyer of Ceylon copra, took 95 percent of January-March, 1955, exports.

Coconut oil exports during the quarter were 17,329 tons against 16,932 tons in the corresponding period of 1954. Italy was the most important market, followed by Canada, China, India and the Netherlands. Coconut oil exports during calendar 1954 were 68,915 tons, a decline of more than one-fourth from the preceding year.

Foote Mineral Co. Appoints Longenecker to Sales Staff

Appointment of Robert L. Longenecker to the sales staff of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has been announced by John D. Clark, manager of ceramic sales. Formerly a member of the research and development laboratories, Mr. Longenecker has had over four years experience in ceramic research. He will be charged with product development, particularly in whitewares, a field in which he has specialized since joining the company in 1953.

Lambert Headed by Lund

Joel Y. Lund has been appointed president of Lambert Pharmacal division of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company. Mr. Lund was executive vice-president of Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., prior to the merger of its parent company, Lambert Company, with Warner-Hudnut in April. Mr. Lund, who will make his headquarters in Jersey City, N. J., will have under his direction plants in New York, Jersey City, and St. Louis. He has been in the Lambert organization since 1928.

Management Ass'n Sponsors

—Continued from page 7

Packaging Statistical Quality Control Programs." The panel members will be:—Howard W. Allcock, director of quality control for the G. Washington and Burnett divisions of American Home Foods, Inc.; Thomas J. Brady, chief control chemist of Mennen Company; V. C. Brenner, quality control manager of C. F. Mueller Company; William M. Spencer, head of the control laboratory of the Bristol-Myers Products Division of Bristol-Myers Company, and Raymond L. Thatcher, assistant director of quality control for E. R. Squibb & Sons division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Thie following papers will be presented during the second day—"Training Program for Control of Filling Weight," by A. L. Koenig, plant manager of the Maxwell House Division of General Foods Corporation; "X-Ray Height Determination," by Eugene L. Hall, of the engineering department of the Borden Food Products Division of Borden Company; "Package Check-Weighing," by Rogers L. Merrill, manager of the engineering physics department of Battelle Memorial Institute; "Filling Equipment for Unit Packages," by B. F. McMahon, of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., and "Creams and Viscous Products Filling," by Edward Love, production manager of the Bristol-Myers Products Division of Bristol-Myers Company.

On July 27 there will also be a panel discussion. The topic will be "Powder Filling Equipment" and the panel members will be:—William P. Schommer, cereal manufacturing and packaged foods superintendent of General Mills, Inc.; Frank O. Cishek, of Avon Products, Inc.; Eugene L. Hall, of the engineering department of the Borden Food Products Division of Borden Company, and B. F. MacMahon, of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.

The final session on July 28 will have a panel of speakers from five companies, who will discuss "Liquid Filling." The meeting will close with a recapitulation of the component sessions of the clinic.

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at 210°F	40.6	66.5	93.8	375	540	1010	3000
Poises at 77°F	0.36	2.0	4.8	38	75	200	800
Gardner-Holdt at 77°F.	A-1	H	R	Z-2	Z-4	Z-6	Z-9
Viscosity Index	100	105	102	—	—	—	—
Weight-Volume							
Specific Gravity 60°/60°F	.831	.847	.854	.871	.878	.881	.894
Pounds/gallon	6.92	7.04	7.11	7.25	7.31	7.34	7.44
Color							
N.P.A. or A.S.T.M.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	<1
Flash (Tag), °F	230	235	245	280	295	360	475
Pour Point (ASTM) °F	—65	—35	—25	0	5	+20	+35
Iodine No.	53	46	43	36	34	33	32
Refractive Index (20/D)	1.4655	1.4730	1.4759	1.4860	1.4886	1.4918	1.4956

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FDA Urged to Ease Curbs

—Continued from page 5

the food. There is general use of these materials by the food industry and consumers have frequently, through preference or demand, as in the case of bread softeners, made such use almost mandatory.

"To cope with its present statutory duty with respect to such materials, the FDA finds itself faced with the problems of discovering the fact of their use and of determining the necessity and effect of such use.

"It is estimated that there are thousands of establishments (100,000 estimated) in the United States in which additives may be used in or on foods which go into interstate commerce. Yet the present FDA stay is able only to inspect slightly more than 10 percent of these in any one years.

Charges Against FDA Noted

"Industry has at its disposal, and is using, thousands of scientists who are constantly developing new additives, or new means of putting old ones to advantogeous use. Many of these substances, and their uses, are highly complex in nature, and frequently secret. Thus, under present law, the FDA has a need for expert technologists, with modern analytical equipment, to create means of identifying additives in foods. Then it must devise and conduct involved tests to ascertain the elements of acute and chronic toxicity. Finally, it must determine whether the use is necessary and unavoidable.

"From time to time, it has been said that the FDA is overtechnical in its interpretation of the terms 'necessary and unavoidable' and thereby precludes the use by industry of substances claimed to be essential to providing the consumer with better foods at lower prices. FDA also has been charged with being too stringent, even unrealistic, in its appraisal of what is 'poisonous or deleterious,' particularly in the realm of chronic toxicity. While there is some evidence these charges may have been true in a few isolated cases in the area of prevention of food poisoning, FDA stands on firm ground, and the errors made have been in human zealousness for a humane cause. It is to be doubted that they were made, or will be continued as a matter of policy.

"In the field of chemical additives FDA has a tremendous responsibility which is becoming increasingly difficult to appraise. Its personnel and facilities have been grossly inadequate in a most hazardous area.

"It is understood that an amendment of the act has been proposed which would provide for the pretesting of 'new chemicals' in foods by manufacturers of chemical additives. It is expected that this legislation, if adopted, would materially affect the responsibilities of the FDA in this area by simplifying some existing responsibilities and adding others, and would require a complete reappraisal of currently overextended resources."

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Spencer Kellogg Announces Sales Personnel Retirements

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the retirement of Harry G. Cowan, district sales manager of its Minneapolis, Minn., office, and of Samuel Glasser jr, assistant district sales manager of its New York office. Mr. Cowan retired after nearly forty-nine years with the company, while Mr. Glasser's service with Spencer extended over forty-five years.

Intermediates Output Off

—Continued from page 5

a number of important intermediates for the first time. The output in 1954 of ethylbenzene was 825,000,000 pounds; of p-xylene, 59,000,000 pounds; and of cumene, 33,000,000 pounds.

Production in 1954 of cyclic surface-active agents amounted to 640,000,000 pounds, an increase of 46,000,000 pounds over the output of 594,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. Sales of cyclic surface-active agents in 1954 totaled 577,000,000 pounds, valued at $120,000,000, compared with sales of 438,000,000 pounds, valued at $73,000,000, in 1953.

Production in 1954 of acyclic surface-active agents amounted to 386,000,000 pounds, an increase of 18 percent over the output of 328,000,000 in 1953. Sales of acyclic surface-active gents in 1954 totaled 336,000,000 pounds, valued at $76,000,000, compared with sales of 294,000,000 pounds, valued at $72,000,000 in 1953.

In 1954 production of anionic surface-active agents (sulfated and sulfonated cyclic and acyclic compounds and acyclic salts of fatty acids) amounted to 831,000,000 pounds, or about 80 percent of the total output of surface-active agents.

Production in 1954 of cyclic pesticides amounted to 357,000,000 pounds, compared with 297,000,000 pounds in 1953, an increase of 20 percent. Sales in 1954 were 279,000,000 pounds, valued at $102,000,000, compared with 282,000,000 pounds, valued at $99,000,000 in 1953. The chemical in this group which was produced in the greatest quantity in 1954 was the insecticide, DDT. In 1954 the output of this product amounted to 97,000,000 pounds.

Production in 1954 of acyclic pesticides and other acyclic organic agricultural chemicals amounted to 62,000,000 pounds, compared with 59,000,000 pounds, reported for 1953; sales in 1954 were 57,000,000 pounds, valued at $22,000,000, compared with 52,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,000,000 in 1953.

Linseed Oil Dropped by CCC From List of July Offerings

Because of depleted stocks, raw linseed oil has been dropped from the list of agricultural products offered for sale to domestic and foreign buyers by the Commodity Credit Corporation during July, last week it was announced by the Department of Agriculture. Otherwise, the list of products for sale remains substantially unchanged from that of June.

The July lists includes non-fat dry milk solids, dry whey, dry whey products, condensed whey, crude and refined cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake or meal, tung oil, soybeans for crushing, flaxseed for crushing, gum rosin, gum turpentine, and grain sorghums. With the exceptions of the soybeans, rosin, turpentine and tung oil, the products listed are available to export buyers at differentials in price below sales for domestic use.

Liquid Urea Resin Glue Is Developed by Borden Co.

Development of a new fortified liquid urea resin adhesive for use in room temperature gluing operations on exterior doors, outdoor furniture, plywood and other protected exterior applications, has been announced by the chemical division of Borden Company, New York. The new product is designated "Casco-Resin 190."

The item will produce a quality bond when used in cold press, intermediate temperature and radio frequency gluing processes. It is mold-proof, stain-free, light in color and highly water-resistant, according to Borden. In addition, the glue will withstand a three-hour boil test. It shows excellent heat resistance and, even when extended with flour, produces a bond in edge-glued stock which will not break down under steam bending, Borden stated. Available now in commercial quantities, the product may be stored up to six months at 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Jefferson Moves to Houston

Jefferson Chemical Company, owned jointly by American Cyanamid Company and the Texas Company, has transferred its headquarters offices and about fifty employees from New York to Houston, Tex. Jefferson's Houston headquarters are located in the Mafridge Building, 411 Fannin street. Its main plant is at Port Neches, Tex., while its research laboratory is at Austin. The company maintains sales offices in New York, Chicago, Charlotte, N. C., and Houston.

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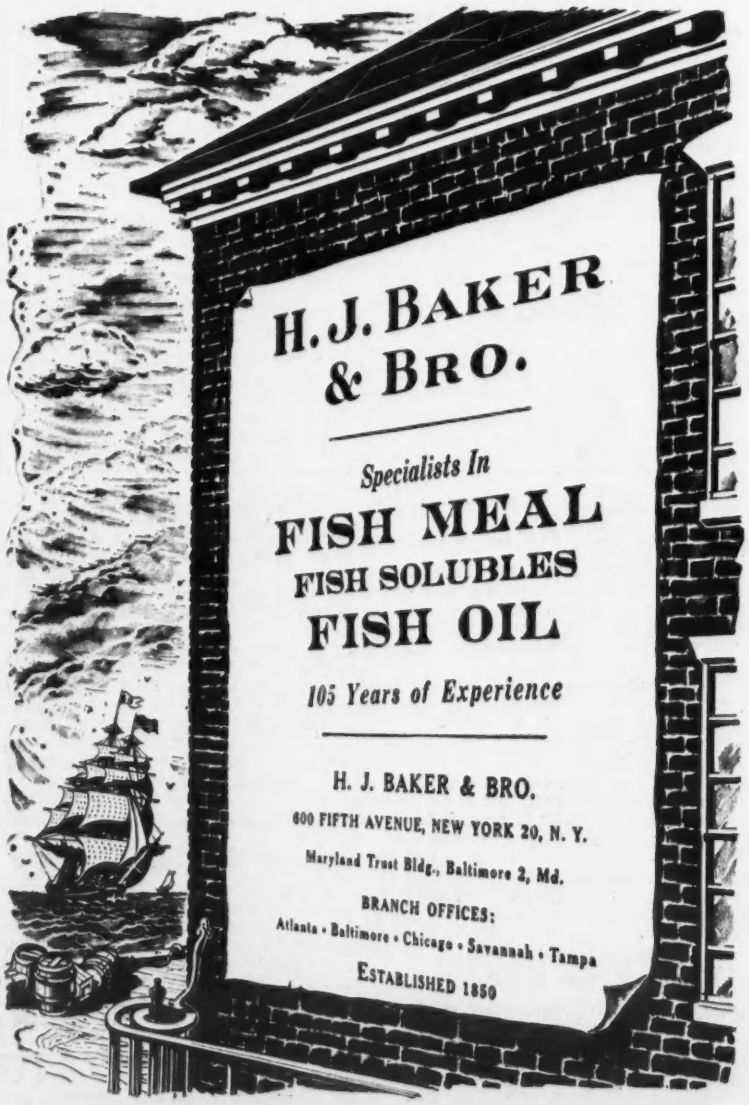
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week lacked volume and was restricted to nearby needs. Cottonseed and soybean oils were weaker, declining sharply. Domestic peanut was practically unavailable and foreign oil for shipment was advanced fractionally. Crude coconut oil was quiet, but steady, reflecting firmer copra market.

Tallow and greases continued firm, advancing fractionally. Domestic inquiry was moderate but lower bids were not accepted. Offerings were light and closely held. Export inquiry improved and moderate sales took place at the advance.

Drying oils, continued in a firm position. Linseed oil was advanced for nearby delivery as a result of strong cash flaxseed market and limited stocks for immediate delivery. Futures were unchanged. Consumers, however, limited activity to the withdrawal of oil against former contracts. Lack of offers of Brazilian castor oil for shipment and light stocks here resulted in another fractional advance. Oiticica oil also was higher for shipment, reflecting the firmer Brazilian market. Offers of tung oil by dealers were extremely scarce last week and market advanced sharply with higher government sales. Stocks were tight for prompt delivery.

Oilmeals were moving in fair volume for nearby delivery, while interest in forward positions continued inactive. Prices were unchanged for all varieties.

The vegetable wax market was dull and featureless. Beeswax and Japan wax continued firm owing to scarcity of available stocks. Carnauba grades were inactive and quotably unchanged. Ouricury wax remained steady at current quotations.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Offers of shipment from Brazil were scarcer and market was firmer. Prompt shipment ranged from 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and forward delivery, depending upon seller. There was no change in domestic grades, with demand light and spotty. All grades were quotably unchanged.

Coconut—Crude was quiet, but steady. Prompt shipment was quoted at 11⅞c. to 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 11¾c. to 11⅞c. August. Tankcars at New York ranged from 12⅞c. to 13c. per pound, prompt and later delivery.

Corn—Light trading in crude took place at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was maintained at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were irregular and sharply lower last week. Prices registered moderate declines, due to liquidation chiefly in July and some selling of futures. Trading was mixed, with trade interests absorbing July on a scale down. Cash demand was inactive locally and refined salad was available at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Slow demand for crude and easier allied markets had a bearish influence. Crude was nominal at 14c. per pound, tankcars, southeast; 13½c. Valley and 13¾c., Texas. New crop was sold at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Texas, scattered July and offered at 12c., October-December in the Valley while mills in the southeast were not offering.

CCC sold 241 tons of refined cotton seed oil at 14.72c. per pound f.o.b. mills, for export last week.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	130	16.15	15.55	15.55@15.62
September	70	15.22	14.66	14.66S
October	19	14.65	14.31	14.23@14.27
December	35	14.35	14.13	14.13S
January	2	14.30	14.14	
March	84	14.33	14.11	14.11S
May	34	14.31	14.05	14.05S

Total sales, 374 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading slow. Good export demand for cottonseed meal for prompt and forward delivery. Forty-one percent was quoted at $61 per ton sacked Memphis; hulls $18.50 per ton same basis.

Linseed—Crushers further advanced prices for nearby delivery due to the tight supply of oil for immediate shipment. Trading, continued quiet for all positions. Raw oil was quoted at 13.3c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July delivery and 13.5c., exwarehouse. Futures were unchanged at 12.6c., August-September; 12.4c., October-December and 12.5c., January-March, same basis. Withdrawals of oil against standing contracts continued fairly active.

CCC has dropped raw linseed oil from its July list of offerings for domestic and export sales because of depleted stocks.

Minneapolis.—Interest in linseed oil continued light as users had enough supplies to keep them until new-crop movement starts. The trade awaited outcome of the government's crop report, due July 11, on flaxseed production. Shipping specifications were good for this time of the year, crushers said. Prices on raw linseed oil were boosted a couple of times the past week. Tankcar price was raised to 13.3c., f.o.b., Minneapolis. Warehouse price was at 13.5c., nominal, for nearby. New-crop for August-September was quoted at 12.5c.; October-December at 12.4c. and January-March at 12.5c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	6,960,000	6,840,000
Since Sept. 1	329,660,000	270,300,000

Flaxseed—Demand for cash seed was active, with offers scarce. Market unchanged and firm.

Minneapolis.—Prices held steady on cash flaxseed the past week. Seed for July arrival was at $3.30 a bushel, Minneapolis basis. New-crop seed was priced at $3.25 for August arrival and at $3.20 for September delivery. There was a brisk demand for July arrival seed the past week. Most of new-crop seed was booked to-arrive by Sept. 15. Bookings of flax were light in the spot cash market, totaling five cars. To-arrive sales amounted to 77 cars and around 87,000 bushels in trucklots. Receipts of seed for the week totaled 390 cars as against 418 cars the previous week and 263 cars in the like week last year. Shipments totaled 23 cars, compared to 13 cars the preceding week and 92 cars a year ago. Crushers were asked by the Commodity Credit Corp. to submit bids last week on flaxseed at "not less than 1954 support price," with CCC to buy back the linseed oil (not to exceed 20 pounds per bushel). The agency offered about a million bushels for toll-crushing this flax. CCC also offered 250,000 bushels of flaxseed for unrestricted use from storage at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	680,750	495,250	40,250	161,000
Since Sept. 1	24,896,500	23,632,900	5,224,000	4,967,800

Oiticica—Higher prices were named for prompt shipment, with prices raised to 13¼c. and 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon seller. Drums also were boosted to 14½c. to 15c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive — This market remained steady and quotably unchanged, despite light trading. Stocks here were well held at former levels. Spanish oil was quoted at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity and Tunisian, $2.20 to $2.25 per gallon, same basis.

Peanut—Domestic oil was scarce and one tankcar was sold at 18c. per pound f.o.b. southeast. Shipments from abroad were stronger. Max. 1 acid was advanced to 14¾c. per pound, c.i.f. ports, and max. 2 acid, 14.60c., same basis. Refined oil was quiet and merely nominal at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Refined was in spotty demand. Tankcars were well held at 16c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Trading was limited, chiefly for nearby delivery. Market was irregular, and sharply lower for the week. Crude was nominally quoted at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, spot; 11⅝c. second half July; 11¼. scattered September and 10½c., October-December. Refined salad was quoted at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, first half July and 14⅝c. second half.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 1.5c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, Gulf, ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1954
103.64	103.64	103.72	108.84

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	33	12.00	11.50	11.50@11.56
September	10	11.07	11.00	10.92@10.97
October	4	10.74	10.61	10.49@10.57
December	5	10.35	10.35	10.30@10.36
January	1	10.40	10.40	10.32@10.40
March	26	10.55	10.30	10.28@10.35
May	10	10.33	10.33	10.28@10.31

Total sales, 89 contracts.

Tung—Scarcity of stocks on spot further strengthened the market. Sales were reported up to 24½c. and 24⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with sellers holding at 24⅞c. Domestic oil was nominal at 1c. less f.o.b. mills. CCC last week sold 14 tankcars at an increase of ½c. per pound. Seven cars were sold at 23.26c. f.o.b. Avondale, La., and 7 cars at 24.26c., Guttenberg, N.J.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was reported quiet and nominal at $110 per ton, c. and f. Old crop has been sold up and exporters were reluctant to offer new crop.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
Last week	494,700	3,890,000
Previous week	1,777,800	2,912,000
Corresponding week, 1954	1,190,000	592,000
Total this year	52,572,815	48,750,000
Corresponding period, 1954	57,404,000	18,650,000

Cocoa Butter—Trading was quiet. Market was unchanged at 61c. to 66c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were slightly steadier and prompt was quoted at $165 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—Trading continued light with buying confined to actual requirements. Demand for crude coconut was light and spotty. Crude cottonseed oil, California material, was in limited supply.

Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, No. 1, 19c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 16¾c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, 23.6c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 22.1c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude 12c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14¾c. per pound; refined, 18¾c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 14¼c. per pound, California; 13⅝c. per pound nominal; Texas, Valley 13¾c. to 13⅞c. nominal; refined, 17¼c. per pound. Linseed, 13.7c. per pound, July-August. Peanut, crude, 18½c. per pound, nominal, f.o.b. mill Southwest; refined, 21¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Soybean, crude, 12c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles; refined, 15¼c. per pound. Tung, 24⅞c. per pound, f.o.b New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported slow, but the market remained firm advancing ⅛c. per pound. Yellow grease was quoted at 6¾c. to 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white all hog, 8½c. and not all hog; 8c.; house was merely nominal at 6½c. and brown, 5½c., same basis.

Lard—Market was irregular and easy. Cash lard was held at 11.95c. per pound drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Buying interest lagged for domestic and export delivery. Extra was more or less nominal at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums, and oleo stearine at 11c. to 11¼c., drums, as to quantity.

Tallow—Improved export business advanced prices ⅛c. per pound. Offerings

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PITTSBURGH S. Ostraff
PORTLAND, ORE. Miller & Zebrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Wallis
SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. A. S. Paterson

were light and closely held. Large buyers were bidding below asking quotations, which were turned down. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 7⅜c. extra; 7⅛c. special; No. 1, 6⅞c.; edible, 9¾c. same basis. Guaranteed fancy was held at 8¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. August delivery.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Light pressed was quoted at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Improved export interest has stiffened shipments. Light sales were reported at 7¾c. per pound, f.a.s. Gulf ports, with additional bids at that figure down and 8c. generally asked. Tankcars on the Atlantic coast were maintained at 7½c. per pound, works. Menhaden fishing last week was reported poor on both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Los Angeles.—Buying interest was extremely dull with no trading last week. Crude tuna oil, September-October, offered 5⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego; nearby 6c. per pound asked, f.o.b. San Pedro. The trade reports little or no interest in new crop sardine oil, with the season opening August 1 in the San Francisco-Monterey Bay areas.

Fatty Acids

Trading in fatty acids was reported restricted to small lots for fill-in needs. Market was unchanged and generally steady. Animal acids while inactive were steady with the firmness in tallow and greases. Vegetable oil acids also were quiet, but maintained at prevailing quotations.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Old crop meal stocks were not in large supply, but ample to meet slow demand. Some interest has developed in new crop but offerings were still light. Meal forty-one percent was offered at $60 per ton sacked Memphis and Alabama points, $61 Georgia, $63. South Carolina points for scattered July shipment. New crop meal in the southeast will not be available until about the middle of August.

Linseed Meal—Steady demand continued for nearby delivery. Little interest in futures.

Minneapolis.—There was a steady demand for linseed meal for nearby delivery but very little action on deferred meal. Shipments held up well. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted around $56 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was quoted at a premium of $4 a ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	9,540,000	9,360,000
Since Sept. 1	577,800,000	570,970,000

Soybean Meal—Demand continued fairly good, market held about steady. Poultry feed business is taking the bulk of meal moving. Supplies seems to be ample although not burdensome for nearby shipment. Meal, forty-four percent, unrestricted billing, was offered at $52 per ton, bulk Decatur July Shipment, $51.50 August-September.

Waxes

Beeswax—Market continued firm, reflecting the scarcity and high cost of crude grades. Offers of crude continued light for shipment as Europe has been the principal buyer at current high prices. Refined grades were in quiet demand, but firm at unchanged quotations.

Carnauba—Quietness prevailed in the local market. Prices were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. The Brazilian market remained unchanged and strong. No. 3, crude Ceara was quoted at 55c. to 57c. per pound and Parnahyba, 62c. to 64c. per pound, spot as to seller and quantity. Yellows was scarce and firm, reflecting the recent advance of replacements from Brazil. Refined grades were quiet and unchanged.

Japan—This market was merely nominal due to the scarcity of stocks on spot. Offers for shipment also were scarce and confined to forward shipment. Last sales heard for spot material were around 45c. per pound.

Ouricury—Buying interest was light, but stocks on spot were closely held at unchanged quotations. Pure refined was quoted at 95c. to 97c. per pound, and technical, 85c. to 87c. per pound, according to quantity.

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B&P LAB 2½ GAL. MIXERS new jacketed.
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1—Keeler 350 H.P. Type CP Boiler 160# W.P.
1—Davis Inconel Heat Exch. 195 Sq. Ft.
8—Surface Condensers and Receivers, 100 to 175 Sq. Ft.
5—Unused Pfaudler 100 Gallon Glass Lined Vacuum Receivers.
1—Carrier Atmos. & Truck Dryer.
3—Devine Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryers 17 & 20 Shelf 59" x 78".
1—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Double Drum Dryer.
2—Haines 1500# Vertical Powder Mixers.
2—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuters, S.S.
8—C.I. Filter Presses, 12" to 30".
2—Sweetland Filters, #10 & #12.
3—Sparkler Stainless Filters 8-6.
1—Standard Knapp 429 Automatic Case Sealer and Compression Unit.
1—Ceco Carton Sealer, high & low plows.
1—Glasscote 750 Gal. Jack. Glass Lined Kettle 75# W.P.—Perfect. Coded.
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AUTOCLAVES—S/S one gal., 1000 psi w/agitators, jackets.
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SEPARATORS—Gayco 5', 6', 8' dia. Door Rake Classifier (rubber lined).
PEBBLE MILLS—14 gal. jar, 30x42, 4'x5', 6'x5' porcelain lined, 24x30 S/S & 30x30 ball, all w/motor drives.
FEEDERS—Hardinge style B, Syntrons S/S F44 w/solenium rectifier.
HARDINGE CONICAL MILLS—2'x8" lab, 6'x22", 6'x36" (air swept) 7'x36" Pebble (air swept).
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2	8'	32'	5/16"	3/8"	11,160 gal.
8	9'6"	30'	5/16"	3/8"	15,500 gal.
8	10'6"	28'	3/8"	3/8"	16,948 gal.

4—Vert. Tanks 28' dia. 19'6" high, 100,000 gals. each, welded, bottom plate 1/2", sides 9/16", roof 1/4".

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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
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2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.
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#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
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Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.
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Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor Kettle
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
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1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
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Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30" & 30"x36". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
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1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', stainless steel.
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2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S.S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S.S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf with 17—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50'.

MIXERS
8—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250 and 100 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
5—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, #3TH, #2TH, #2DH.
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Netco, ½ to 25 HP 17 to 350 RPM (26 units).

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3000 CFM 12" Buffalo S.S.
14 CFM 7# Roots S.S.
100M CFM 12" Buffalo 8½ HS-SSLD.

CENTRIFUGES
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Fletcher, 40", SS, perf. basket.
Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

COLUMNS
SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
SS 347, 6'x29', 21 trays.
Steel, 4'x53', 33 trays, 160 PSI.
Steel, 2'x47', 20 trays, 375 PSI.
Steel, 3'x49', 28 trays, 425 PSI.
Everdur, 5'x23', 24 trays.
Karbate #22, packed, 19"x12', NEW.

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Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
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Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS, 4'x30', complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x¾" firing hood.
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SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.
Single drum, 5'x6' atm., scraper.

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100 sq. ft. SS 40# shell 60# tubes.
198 sq. ft. steel 325# Adm. tubes 125#.
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415 sq. ft. steel shell 125# Adm. tubes 50#.
550 sq. ft. steel 325# shell 160# tubes.
1035 sq. ft. steel 250# shell & tubes.
1800 sq. ft. steel shell Everdur tubes.
3300 sq. ft. steel 150# shell & tubes.

MIXERS
100 gal. Readco jktd. dbl. sigma blades power & tilt.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty NEW.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Conical Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS jktd. rotating oscillating.

PULVERIZERS
Raymond #1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond #40 Imp, Stainless.

REACTORS
3000 gal. S.S. 15 PSI Jkt. 50 PSI.
2000 gal. Steel 200 PSI shell coiled.
600 gal. Copper, jacketed 10 PSI.
EXTRUDER—Stainless Steel Screw 2½".
HYDRATOR—Lime, Clyde #3.
KOMBINATOR—Flowmaster K200.
MICROSCOPE—Electronic RCA, complete.
CHURN—Baker Perkins 700 cal. capacity.

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READY - REBUILT - EQUIPMENT!

MILLS—GRINDERS—CRUSHERS

4041 P39—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 32"x32"
3745C—Two Patterson Buhrstone Line Pebble Mills; 6'x5' and 6'x8' complete with pebbles
M3-M101—Steel Ball Mill; 20"x44" with 3 HP motor
3693—Steel Ball Mill, 34"x38"
3443—International 8'x8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors
3789—Patterson Pebble Mills from 20"x30" to 6'x8'
M3-206—Abbe Steel Mill; 4½'x3'
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30"
3800—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill with Titanite Liners; 10'x48" with scoop feed and accessories
M14-D2—Patterson 5'x6' Jacketed DJ Ball Mill; Chrome Manganese lined; 25 HP motor
M3-202—Patterson Byerlite Lined Ball Mill; 6'x8'; 50 HP
4147 C9-10—Two Smidth Tube Mills 5'5"x20'; V belt drive
4147 C3-6—Four Gates Tube Mills; 5'x22'
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP
4082 A1—Mikro Pulverizer Model 2 S1 Bronze Chamber; PD
M10 D200—Mikro No. 2 SP Pulverizer; 10 HP with 2 HP Pre Crusher
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; 15"x24"
3868N-1—Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Comminutator; cooling jacket
M10-202—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 20 HP motor
3705 L3—Fitzpatrick Homeloid Pulverizer; motorized
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x48" requires 60 HP
4147 C14—Williams No. 6 Hammer Mill
M10-404—Stedman Type A Swing Hammer Mill; 24"x20"; 75 HP
M10-401—Prater Pulverizer Type DS 6 with 30 HP motor
3769—Jay Bee Model 2U Hammer Mill; 10¾"x 14" requires 20 HP
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16"
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 H.P. motors
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors
3120—American Ring Roll Crusher; 30"x33" throat; 50 HP
4041 P49—Sturtevant Rotary Fine Crusher, Model "00"; 3,000 tons per hr.
4147 C13—McCully No. 10 Crusher; Belt & P.D.
3315 E2—Williams Ring Roll Mill; ring 3"x10"; with 3 rollers 4" dia. arranged for motor drive
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories
3853-S—Raymond No. 50 Stainless Imp Mill with 50 H.P. motor
4066G—Raymond No. 47 Imp. Mills; 50 HP motor
4062 K2-5—Four Raymond No. 32 Imp. Mills; 20 HP motors
MWK-1—Sprout Waldron Roller Mill 2 pair high; 9"x18"; 10 H.P.
4041 P43-44—Two Robinson Unique 4 Roll Mills; 7"x24"; 20 HP
4042 K3—Sprout Waldron 2 Pair High Roller Mill; 9'x18"; 10 HP
3625 D2—Munson Rotary Cutter Size "0" 3½"x 11" feed opening
M10-403—Rietz Disintegrator Model RD8 with 5 HP motor
M10-404—Rietz Disintegrator Model RD12 with 20 HP motor
M10-402—Mitts Merril No. 14 Shredder; motorized

CENTRIFUGALS

4041/P40—A. T. & M. 12" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifuge
3615—G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP.
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed motor
1152 Mc1—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra Imperforate Basket
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C4-500—Tolhurst 20" Stainless Extractor; Perforated Basket; under driven
C5-191—Tolhurst 26" Suspended with Plow and Scraper; two speed motor
2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
C5-200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals; bottom drum; with 40 H.P. motor
C6-201—Three Podbielnik Centrifugal Counter Current Solvent Extractors; 100 PSI seal pressure; 32"x37"x54" overall
C5-205—A. T. & M. 42" Suspended Centrifuge; Perforated Basket; 40 HP
4042/K1—A. T. & M. Stainless Suspended Centrifuge; 30"x15"; 20 HP

EVAPORATORS—VACUUM PANS

SPECIAL:—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories; print available
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils, heat exchanger
487—Zahn & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour
3497 S7—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x12' long
E 12-200—Buffalo Monel Evaporator, 290 sq. ft.
3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately
3926—Stainless Clad 80 gal. steam Jacketed Kettles; 40#
4041 P35—Four Glass Lined 100 Gal. 31"x36" Jktd. Kettles
4041 P46-47—Two Stainless Jacketed & Agitated Pasteurizing Kettles; 46"x30"
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated
3750 FRF—Pfaudler 1000 Gal. Glass Lined Reactor Type XL 66"x66" with 5 HP motor
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettles; 9'6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.
9908 H3—Aluminum Vacuum Pan 250 Gal. 40"x 60"; Jacketed

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; with coils agitated; 24"x48"
3824S-12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 12"x12"
3824S-14—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactor; 36"x36"
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28"
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
3944 B2—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Reactor; 315 Gal.; 44"x48"
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side
3168 D7—Dopplop Jacketed Reactor
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor; 400 Gal. Type EL; 4'x4'; steam Jacketed
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
3994 K5—Monel Reactor 785 gal. 5'x5'; Jktd.; Agtd.
3934 C41—Steel Reactor; 950 Gal. 5'x5'6"; agitated; coil heated
4113 D1-2—Two Struthers Wells Stainless Vacuum Pans, 5'x12'8" high with Calandria section 350 SS 2" tubes; 630 sq. ft. 200 PSI
R4 503—Lead Lined Reactor; 1000 Gal. 4'x6'; Jktd. ASME 50 PSI
R4-500—Lead Lined Reactor; 1850 Gal. 6'6"x 6'6"; Jacketed and agitated 10 HP motor
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd.; 50"x17'4" 300 PSI internal
3870M-2—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan, 3'x10'
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Reactor
R4-530—Stainless Resin Kettle; 500 Gal. with Condenser and agitator
R4-311—Aluminum Pressure Vessel 800 Gal. 51"x98" Jacketed
3924 C8—Bethlehem Reactor 1400 Gal. Steam Coils Cast in shell
R4 505—Devine 1500 Gal. Vertical Nitrating Kettle; 6'x8'6"; Jktd.
R4 507—Dowtherm Jktd. Stainless Agtd. Kettle; 2500 Gal. with accessories
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel

COLUMNS AND STILLS

3984R—Stainless Steel Columns; 8"x10' and 12"x15'
C13-200—Stainless Steel Generating Column; 48"x31' high flanged and bolted sections
3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½" x36'; 60 plate
C13-140—Stokes Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'
C14-141—Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated
C14-220—Stainless Packed Column; Raschig rings; 4"x10' with Still Pot
C-13-162—Steel Bubble Cap Column; 48"x37' high with accessories
C14-151—Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories
C14-153—Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI
C13-201—Copper Distillation Column; 24"x15'; 16 bell plates
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60"
E13-162—Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'6"x10'
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8½"x19' high

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—J. H. Day Cincinnatus Double Arm, Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gal.

4—Baker Perkins Steel Jacketed, Sigma Blade, 100 gal. Mixers.

1—Baker Perkins, Steel, Jacketed, 100 gal. Mixer, Dispersion Blade.

1—Day Stainless Steel Double Arm, Jacketed, Sigma Blade Mixer, 50 gallons.

1—Readco Double Arm, Steel, Jacketed, Mixer, 50 gal.

1—AT&M 18" Stainless Steel, Type 316, Suspended Type Centrifuge with explosion proof motor.

1—Tolhurst 12" Stainless Steel Center slung, perforated basket Centrifuge, with explosion-proof motor.

1—Fletcher Stainless Steel 20" perforated basket Centrifuge, with explosion-proof motor.

1—Aluminum 10,000 gal. Tank, 8' x 30'.

1—Bird Suspended Type, Stainless Steel Centrifuge, with 48" perforated basket, plow and explosion-proof motor.

3—Simpson #0 and #1 Intensive Mixers (New).

4—Lightnin', Side Entering, Agitators, 20 HP explosion-proof motors. 450 RPM.

1—Hatfield Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 6' x 16'6" with 7 trays, with 33—6" caps per tray.

75—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft. each.

10—Stainless Steel Condensers from 10 to 100 sq. ft.

3—Alco Steel Heat Exchangers, 360 sq. ft. ea.

1—Nickel 10,000 gal. Storage Tank.

1—Sweetland #10 Filter, 36 leaves.

1—Feinc 6'6" x 6' Type 316 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, String Discharge (New).

1—Feinc 6'x6"x6' Type 316 Stainless Rotary Vacuum Filter, String Discharge, 3' x 3' (New).

1—Oliver 3' x 6' Rubber Covered Vacuum Pressure Filter, complete.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Cast Iron, Plate and Frame Filter Press, 40 Chambers.

1—Vulcan Copper Bubble Cap Column, 66" dia. x 48', with 45 plates.

1—Struthers Wells "Northmaster" Vacuum Mixer, Double Arm, Dispersion Blade, 50 gal.

5—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 450 to 4000 gal.

2—Sparkler, Steel Filter, Model 18S4 and 18S18.

1—Shriver 42" Cast Iron, Plate and Frame Filter Press, 54 Chambers.

12—Hoffman Steel Filters Model 20-0-21, 1-20-S, 1-10-S.

1—Ames 40 HP Package Boiler 100 PSI, ASME constructed.

1—Ames Package Boiler 500 HP, 100 PSI, ASME constructed.

2—Buflovak 24" x 36" Chrome plated Double Drum Dryers, complete.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90".

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, size 3' x 12'.

5—Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 5, 10 and 20 shelves.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.

7—Ames 100 HP Package Boilers, 125 PSI, ASME constructed.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK
FROM OUR LISTINGS

Baker Perkins 100 gal. SS sigma arm Mixer, with 20 HP exp mtr.
250 gal. SS Kettle, 90# pres.
Mikro #4 Mill, with 40 HP mtr.
Sperry 32" C.I. Press, 30 ch'brs.
Ross 50 gal. Pony Mixer.
Pfaudler Jktd. Tank, New glass.
5 gal. SS Jktd. Vacuum Mixer.
Link Belt SS 5'x20' Dryer.
Premier 8" SS Mill, 30 HP mtr.
Koch Elec. Dryer, 36"x40"x40".
Sharples Super Cent. SS, like new.
Sharples SS Super-D-Hydrator.
AT&M 42" SS Centrifuge, 40 HP.
1 gal. SS Autoclave, 800 PSI.

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COLLOID MILLS
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1—Brewer Ampul Washer, Stainless Steel, 7000 ampuls per hour, 6-box type.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporater, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
2—I&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60' & 100'.
4—New Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes, 2 passes.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
1—Patterson Kelly Blender 5 cu. ft. Stainless Steel, with baffle plates and 1 H.P. motor.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

TOPS IN USED EQUIPMENT!

1—Bowen S/S spray dryer 10' dia.

1—Sharples Super-D-Hydrator C20, HP XP motor, SS Constr.

2—Fitz comminuters style D 7½ HP explosion proof motors.

7—Karbate heat exchangers, 20.6 sq. ft. & 70.6.

1—Morehouse speed line mill, 20 HP.

2—Baker Perkins 100 gal. sigma blade vac. mixer, one new.

4—Patterson 4' x 4' chrome manganese jacketed ball mills, 225 gals.

2—Patterson 36 x 48, 100 gals. Porcelain pebble mill.

1—Simpson #2 mixer, MD.

2—1-40" link suspended SS centrifuge, 7½ HP motor.

2—7500# dry powder mixers, double ribbon type.

5—48" x 120", 24" x 36", 32" x 52" DBLE drum dryers, one vacuum.

6—Hersey, Ruggles, Coles & Louisville 3' x 24', 4' 6' x 30', 4' x 40' and 6' x 40' dryers, monel, S/S lined, & steel.

1—New Shriver 32" x 32" side fee, open delivery, 2" frame.

4—Paterson 4', 5' and 6' conical blenders, 5 and 10 HP motors.

1—J. H. Day 40 gal. pony mixer.

1—Louisville SS 316—6' x 45' tubular dryer, aluminum tubes.

1—Devine SS 10 shelf vacuum shelf dryer, 23½" x 29".

2—Ross model 30 A B heavy duty post mixers, 135 gallon capacity.

4—12' 6" Jeffrey bucket elevators.

1—Ball & Jewell #1 rotary cutter with 10 HP motor.

1—H. K. Porter 84 sq. ft. condenser and receiver.

1—12" Shriver rubber press, 13 chamber.

1—American Tool 40" copper, bottom discharge, suspended centrifuge, MD.

6—Rotex sifters, 20" x 48" to 40" x 84", 1 and 2 deck.

1—Buflovak monel single effect evaporator, 148 sq. ft.

1—Colton #5½ T single punch tablet machine.

1—Colton #17 automatic tube filling machine.

1—Sweetland #12 filter.

6—Barnstead water still, 5 to 200 gallon, most SS.

3—Pfaudler 500 gallon model ELL glass lined reactors, agitated.

1—Feinc 5' 3" x 3' monel vacuum filter.

3—Triple, Dble. & single effect Evap. one monel.

1—36" Shriver iron filter press, closed del., plate & frame.

1—Buflovak, 40" x 48" single drum flaker.

2—48" Sperry, 50 chamber wood filter presses, HYP closing.

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78" SS T304 Cube Blender or Tumbler; Tolhurst 12" SS T316 Pilot Centrifuge; Day, 400 gal. Double Ribbon Blender; Niagara 95-36 Filter; 2—Never Used Sperry 30"—40 frame C.I. Filter Presses; 18'0" dia. Spray Dryer SS T304; Dispersion Dryer with 60" Cyclone, and Multiclone SS T304; 785 sq. ft. SS T316 Heat Exchanger; 2—2,500 gal. SS T304 Sanitary Tanks; 2—14,000 gal. Glass Lined Tanks; various SS T304 Sanitary Vacuum Pans from 36" to 72". Best Equipment Company, 617 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. DAvis 8-0926.

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Sales Engineer—Seven years' experience technical selling in metropolitan New York area—Last three years in protective organic coatings. Corrosion specialist. Chemist B.S., M.S. Formerly instructor of college chemistry. Age 35. OPD 697.

FDA Study Group Urges

—Continued from page 42

ing among, state and local agencies through educational means.

Budget and Staff

● Regarding the adequacy of its budget and staff, the committee said FDA should:—

1. Be provided with an increased annual operating budget to ensure protection of the American consumer, to the point of a three to four-fold increase in a period of five to ten years.

2. Be provided in the first year with an increased annual operating budget of from 10 to 20 percent over that for 1956.

3. Apply the increased operating funds to meet the major needs discussed in detail in section 7, strengthening management at headquarters first, with improvements in field operations to follow, specifically:—Develop an effective education and information program, supported by a regular allocation of not less than 1½ percent of the annual budget of the administration, apply new technics to measure production and to determine accomplishment; maintain a higher lever of legal activity, to be accomplished by adding more senior attorneys to the staff of the office of the general counsel and extending their assignments to districts, on a temporary basis, as warranted by the preparation of legal actions; increase the scope and depth of inspectional and investigational coverage, with adequate manpower.

4. Strive to accelerate its rate of fulfillment of the expanded program and activities, with the five to ten-year period outlined above considered as the maximum time in which the program should be in full operation.

5. Provide for an annual review of performance and accomplishments under the expanded program by a small advisory committee of citizens.

6. Insure an appropriate amount of activity with respect to misbranding, quackery, and other economic cheats.

7. Gradually increase manpower in the technical divisions for the purpose of developing more accurate scientific technics to determine whether a food or drug is safe.

8. Arrange with the Civil Service Commission to establish new registers or change existing ones to recruit more persons with educational training in the chemistry of agricultural products, biological chemistry, and in pharmacy.

9. Through a separate appropriation, be provided with a modern building to permit consolidation of its headquarters operations.

10. Replace essential major laboratory equipment and purchase new items on a schedule consisting with the availability of trained technicians to use it.

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480 lbs. Diphenyl Guanadine
20 drs. Tricresyl Phosphate (off color)
8 ton Potassium Carbonate
500 cu. ft. Zeolite Resin
20 drs. N. Butyl Ether
10 drs. Ethyl Ether
20 drs. Trichlorethylene (redistilled)
5 drs. Perchlorethylene (redistilled)
8 ton Potassium Alum
8 ton Nacap
50 drs. Short Oil Alkyd Varnish
20 drs. Varnish, Processed Fish Oil, 100% Solids

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Weeks, Flemming Protest

—Continued from page 3

there are no safeguards to public interest in these situations.

"I feel that it is highly important that the committee recognize at the outset one fundamental fact in the employment of these persons," he said. "That is, that from the moment of his entry upon duty, and for the duration of his tenure, the individual so employed becomes the government's man, not the representative of his employer. He is a full-time government employee who takes the same oath of faithful performance as do career government employees. This basic condition of his employment is made manifest to him when he enters upon his duties.

"This aspect is, I am sure, understood by industry generally, with the result that in my observation, only those individuals have been tendered to us who can be relied upon fully to accept and adhere to this fundamental condition. We would not accept one about whom we had reasons for misgivings and indeed I doubt that any responsible firm would be disposed to risk the damage to the firm name and goodwill which would inevitably attend a failure in this respect. I know of no single case where any WOC employed by BDSA, during the twenty months of its existence, has been guilty of even the slightest impropriety."

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM penetration 7-11; white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.28	- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.20½	- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.34½	- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs	lb.	.30	- .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
German, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.95	- .97
tech., bgs	lb.	.85	- .87
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.25½	- .31
cakes, cs.	lb.	.26½	- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works	lb.	.65	- .75
spot	lb.	.67¼	- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	6.55	- —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
rossed, bls	lb.	.19	- .22
Witch hazel bark, bls	lb.	.16	- .17
leaves, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	39.50	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	56.00	- —
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	44.00	- —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.20	- .25
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 38°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	- —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.212	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	- —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	- —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	- —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	- —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	- —
Birmingham district	gal.	.32	- —
Chicago district	gal.	.35	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	.34½	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	- —
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	- —
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	- —
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	- —
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32	- —
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	- —
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	- —
Youngstown, O.	gal.	.32½	- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	- —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	- —
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	- —
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	- —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	- —

Y

Yara yara, ens	lb.	2.15	- 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	- —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	- —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	- —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul	lb.	.35	- —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Yellow, benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.00	- —
AAOT, bbls	lb.	2.25	- —
Lightfast, bbls.	lb.	3.15	- —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	- —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb	1.15	—

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 2c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls, dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	- —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.15	- —
G pigment, oils	lb.	1.91	- —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.038	- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	- —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
	oz.	4.50	- —
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- —
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.31	- —
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	- .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.			

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	- —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	- —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	- —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.192	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	- —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	- —
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	- —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	- —.
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.10	- —
l.c.l., works, dms.	100 lbs.	10.60	- —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.523	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	- —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¾	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfiite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	- .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12½	- —
New York	lb.	.13	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30	- —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅜	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅞	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅜	- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	- .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	- .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.37	- —
l.c.l.,	lb.	.38	- .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	- —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.00	- 7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	- 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.50	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	- —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2330	- —
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- .41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.04½	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	- —
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.60	- 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	- —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	- —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	- —

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Tetracycline Process Patent

—Continued from page 5

the Bristol Research Division, and was issued on July 5, 1955. The process is described as greatly increasing the yield of tetracycline-type antibiotics over other known fermentation processes.

Bristol is a major producer of antibiotics. In addition to distributing tetracycline under its own trade name of "Polycycline," Bristol also manufactures the antibiotic for other pharmaceutical firms.

In response to inquiries with respect to the patent which was issued to Bristol a spokesman for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., said the Bristol patent does not affect Pfizer's pending suit against Bristol; E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Upjohn Company. This suit is based on alleged infringement by these three companies of the basic tetracycline patent (U.S. 2,699,054) owned by Pfizer. This patent covers the manufacture, use and sale of tetracycline and its salts, regardless of the method of manufacture.

"We have been advised that the Bristol patent is of limited scope and does not in any way affect Pfizer's own processes," Pfizer stated.

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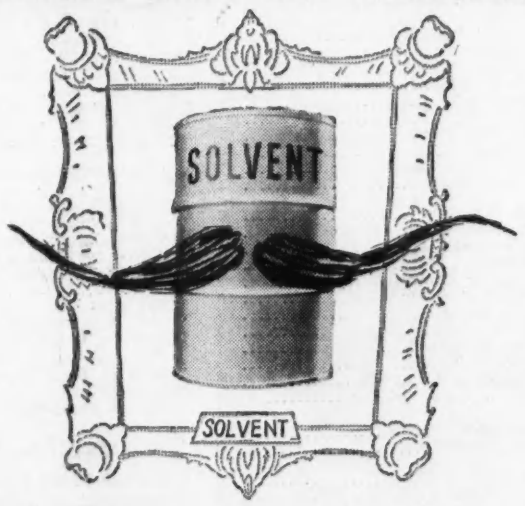

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